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[No 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 337 —

General Summary.

No public News of interest or importance having reached us since our last, we continue to give up a portion of our space to Lieutenant White's Considerations on British India, of which we offer to-day the Chapter on Colonization. We are glad to find that the advantages to India of Colonization and a Free Press are so clearly seen and so ably stated by this Writer, whose Book cannot fail to make a deep impression among those whose attention is engaged on Indian Affairs at home.

We regret that the work should not have reached India before our late Governor General quitted it, as it might have furnished matter of reflection during the leisure of a homeward voyage; and have enabled His Lordship, on his arrival in Europe, to have corrected its errors, or confirmed the accuracy of such of the writer's views as he deemed correct; and being no longer trammelled with the forms of office, the importunities of counsellors, or the vexations necessarily attendant on the actual exercise of authority, he might have given his mind full scope, and in a calm and unbiassed review of the past, have conferred a most essential benefit on India, by stating to the world, or to the constituted authorities either here or at home, his impartial conviction of the line of policy which he deemed most calculated to advance the interests and happiness of the country for the future.

These subjects will, however, no doubt, attract the attention of Mr. Caning before his departure from England: and with his vigorous and active mind, we believe it is only necessary that he should see the facts of the case clearly stated, to become an advocate for Colonization and a Free Press subject only to Law and a Trial by Jury, as among the first and most efficient means of improving the country, and at once advancing the interests of the Government and the happiness of all those subject to their dominion.

Our own sentiments on those important topics, and those of our various Correspondents, on the Judicial Reforms, which are so much needed, in the opinion of those best informed and most deeply interested in the welfare of the country, have been so often expressed, that we need not repeat them here; but content ourselves with referring to the Extracts we have given, and shall continue to give, from Lieut. White's Book, which must carry conviction, on these points at least, to all impartial and unprejudiced Readers.

Galignani's Messenger, Paris, August 22, 1822.—On Tuesday Baron Pasquier, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Portal, late Minister of the Marine, had audiences of the King.

The King granted a private audience yesterday to M. Hyde de Neuville, Ambassador to the United States.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at which his Majesty presided.—The King afterwards transacted business with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copenhagen.—Accounts from Copenhagen, dated August 6, stated that a terrible fire has broken out in the forest of Drammen, in Norway, which, notwithstanding every exertion made to check it, daily spreads, so that the whole great tract of forest from Lier to Modum was in danger of being reduced to ashes. Several hundred peasants were ordered to repair thither, and to

cut down as many trees as possible, in order to arrest the progress of the conflagration.

Meteor.—On the evening of the 16th instant, a globe of fire in the horizon was seen at Mans. The meteor spread at first a very brilliant light; at the end of ten or fifteen minutes it disappeared, leaving behind it a luminous train, the lustre of which was prolonged for some seconds. The weather was perfectly serene.

Statue of Henry IV.—A decree of the Court of Accounts, dated July 8th, fixes the receipts arising from the subscriptions for the re-establishment of the statue of Henry IV. at the sum of 419,606fr. 46c and the expense at the same sum.

On the 2d instant, the church of Notre Dame, at Bar-le-Duc, was struck by lightning and greatly damaged.

At Dijon, on the 16th instant, the Correctional Tribunal sentenced the Ex-Captain Lafontaine, to two months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500fr. for having written and signed an injurious and defamatory article which appeared in the *JOURNAL DE LA COTE D'OR* against the Minister of War; and M. Carron, responsible Editor of the Journal, to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000fr. for having inserted the said article.

The notorious Cugnet de Montarlot was sentenced by contumacy a few days ago, by the Court of Assizes at Pau, to ten years banishment for having made propositions for a conspiracy.

Bull baitings.—The new Prefect of the Eastern Pyrenees has re-established bull-baitings in that department, which his predecessor had thought it desirable to abolish.

Incendiaries.—Extract of a Letter from Lucenay (Saone-et-Loire):—"A mansion, belonging to M. Germain, has just been burnt down, and a box containing inflammable matter has been found in the thatch of a small building belonging to the Mayor. This circumstance gave rise immediately to a report that the incendiaries of the department of the Oise had arrived in that of the Saone-et-Loire. The inhabitants of Lucenay mount guard day and night to protect their property. The researches of the Gendarmes have hitherto been unsuccessful."

A serious quarrel took place at Pambœuf, a few days ago, between some Marines and some Swiss soldiers. A dispute arising between a Marine and a Swiss; the comrades of both parties came up, and a desperate struggle commenced in which several on both sides were wounded.

A Company at Lyons have just been authorised, by the Director-General des *Ponts et Chaussées*, to commence the preparatory works for the construction of a new bridge over the Rhone.

*From the Pilot.**—We have before us a private letter from London, which gives the following intelligence:—Mr. Caning will have the portfolio for Foreign Affairs; and the Marquis of Wellesley, Viceroy of Ireland, will be President of the Council. The pretended insanity of the Marquis of Londonderry is nothing but a Ministerial invention, for his Lordship conversed three hours with the King without evincing the least sign of madness; despair alone of not being able to succeed in

* We should not have given the *Pilot's* nonsense, but for the judicious and appropriate reply of the *Quotidien*—Ed. of G. Maza.

his projects carried him to self-destruction. The report of the letter written by the Duke of Wellington is also an invention, in order that the Coroner might declare that it was in a state of insanity that the Minister killed himself. Lord Liverpool was obliged to suspend his marriage, which was fixed for the 17th instant, on account of the death of his colleague. It is said that this intelligence produced such an effect upon Mr. Vansittart, that he has almost lost his reason, and he is now closely watched at his country-seat. The Whig Party is making great efforts to come into power, and has at its head Lady Cunningham. It is supposed that if Mr. Canning be not appointed, the liberal party will carry it, and thus Lords Holland, Lauderdale, and Grey, would be seen upon the Ministerial Bench. It appears certain that Sir Charles Stuart, our Ambassador in France, will go to the Congress at Verona.

From the Quotidienne.—An evening Journal contained yesterday, the extract of a private letter from London in which there are almost as many calumnies as falsehoods. If this letter be not fictitious, as we have some reason to believe, it proves nothing except that there are at London, as at Paris, men who are not contented with insulting the living, but carry their audacity so far as to attack the memory of the dead. For a long time the Liberals have habituated us to these kinds of excess, so that we were not astonished to find the Radical Correspondent of the *PILOTE* affirm that the pretended insanity of the Marquis of Londonderry was nothing but a Ministerial invention. According to this obliging Correspondent, his Lordship was urged to self-destruction merely in consequence of the despair into which he was thrown by the chagrin of not being able to succeed in his projects. We will demand first of this Englishman, who appears so little acquainted with the affairs of his country, what are the projects of Lord Londonderry that have not succeeded? Is it that the Radicals of Spa Fields and the factions of Manchester have not been suppressed and punished in England?—He must, indeed, reckon much upon the credulity of his readers, to present them seriously such assertions as these. But what appears to exceed a little the bounds of calumny, is the tone with which the *truthy* correspondent of the *PILOTE* assures us that, the report of the letter written by the Duke of Wellington is also an invention, in order that the Coroner might declare that it was in a state of insanity that the Minister killed himself. It seems to us that a correspondent, even that of a Liberal Journal, whose first quality, as it is known, is to be very little scrupulous about the nature of the intelligence that it spreads, it seems, to us, we say, that this correspondent ought to have considered twice, before he attacked a fact set forth by a judicial act of a magistrate of his country. This consideration alone would confirm us in the opinion that the extract of the letter printed in the *PILOTE*, was fabricated at its office, in the rue St. Anne. Moreover, to reproduce such absurdities is sufficient to destroy them. As to the hope that the English Correspondent entertains of one day seeing Lords Holland, Lauderdale, and Grey, upon the Ministerial Bench of England, we believe it to have no more foundation than that, with which some Liberals here flatter themselves, of seeing Messrs. Lafayette, Londel, and Benjamin Constant, charged in France with the portfolio of War, Justice and the Finances.

From Galignani's Messenger.—Ireland.—The accounts from Ireland represent the harvest of that country as being unusually abundant, but until we shall have heard the opinion of Lord Liverpool upon the subject, we cannot venture to congratulate either portion of the United Kingdom upon this circumstance. For aught that we can judge, a plentiful harvest might, according to the doctrine of the Noble Earl, prove a very great calamity, for as over production has been the chiefly-operative cause of the distressed state of the empire at large, it might now prove a serious evil if food could be procured in abundance for a famishing people! Lord Liverpool is a great political economist, and his opinions are received with an implicit confidence and repeated with the earnestness of truth by crowds of his Lordship's official admirers, but we shall always doubt the soundness of his maxims so long as we shall find them opposed to the obvious bounties of Providence, and to the immutable principles of

Nature. There is at least one undoubted advantage attending the new harvest; it gives employment to a large number of persons, and enables them to obtain the means of support by their own exertions. It is hence understood that after the 25th of this month all charitable grants to distressed districts will cease. This understanding, however, as we presume, refers merely to grants of money for the purposes of purchasing provisions, and does not exclude the continuance of occasional relief for procuring clothes for the miserable and almost naked peasantry.—*British Press.*

African Affairs.—The war between Alimamee Amara, king of the Mandingoes, and Sannasse (a chief in the possession of a powerful town in Alimami's country), had been carried on with determined obstinacy on both sides for upwards of six years, without any appearance or prospect of a reconciliation, when Amara, finding himself unable to bring Sannasse under subjection, and being much alarmed at the power and consequence which the latter was gaining throughout the country, sent a messenger to the King of the Solimas for assistance, who, in consideration of certain inducement held out to him, sent his brother Yaradee, with a force of ten thousand armed men, into the Mandingo country, where they arrived in the beginning of December last year, and encamped on a large plain about eight miles to the north of Mellicouri, a town belonging to Satta Lai, one of Alimamee's headmen, and 16 miles of the north-east at Malagea, the residence and fortress of Sannasse; in the plain of Amara and Satta Lai, with their followers, had been previously encamped, making a force in all of nearly 13,000 men. About the latter end of December, a message was sent to Sannasse desiring him to repair to this country, that, as he was an interested party, he might be present at the arrangements which were making for terminating the war; this he accordingly did; accompanied by three hundred of his head men and warriors, all of whom were instantly seized upon, disarmed and made prisoner. Matters were in this state when the Gentleman, whom his Excellency the Governor sent as a mediator, arrived at Mellicouri, in the early part of the present year, and who, proceeding to the camp, called a palaver for the purpose of obtaining the release of Sannasse, in which, although unsuccessful, he obtained a promise from Yaradee that the prisoners should be well treated, and that no personal injury should be sustained by them. On the 1st February, a report having reached Sierra Leone that Malagea was burned down and that Sannasse was in iron, his Excellency dispatched the same Gentleman a second time to the camp, with instructions to obtain, if possible, the release of that Chief. On reaching Malagea, he found it a heap of smoking ruins, and learned from a few of Amara's people who were there, that the army had broken up its former encampment, and marched across the country to Boukaria, a considerable town (since burnt,) situated about fifteen miles to the eastward of Fouricaria the capital of the Mandingo nation; he accordingly directed his steps in pursuit of the new encampment, which he reached on the second day and found, to his great satisfaction, that the war palaver was settled, that Sannasse was at liberty, and that Yaradee was on the eve of returning to his own country. Since this period we are informed that the whole of the Mandingo country is in a very unsettled state, and that many towns, whose chiefs were suspected of disloyalty, have been like Malagea razed to the ground by the despotic nod of Amara, who there is great reason to believe is now about to suffer for his wanton atrocities, and in a manner he little expected; for, having written a letter to Alimamee Aboulnador, the King of Fouta Jallon, explanatory of the destruction which was going on, he laid the whole of the blame on the shoulders of Yaradee, who had merely been a passive spectator of the transactions, and without whose previous knowledge the town of Malagea had been destroyed. A messenger from Aboulnador was consequently sent to acquaint Yaradee that he must prepare for war, and expect to meet with punishment on his way home, for having laid waste a Mahomedan country, where he had no right to put his foot. Yaradee, thinking this news rather strange, questioned the messenger as to the channel through which the King had obtained the information, and hearing it to be through Alimamee Amara, made

him his prisoner, and has carried him to the Solima country; vowing, that if on the route the slightest attack is made upon him or his followers by the Foulahs, he will that instant put Amara to death.—*Serra Leone Gazette.*

The Funds.—A schism has arisen among the party who have usually co-operated in their speculations for an improvement of stocks; and but for this circumstance the funds would have attained higher quotations. As matters stand at present so much temper is manifested by each, that as soon as one party become purchasers of stock, the other evinces equal avidity to sell. The former, from their number may be considered the more powerful; but the latter seem to be supported by the great body of Stock-jobbers. As the settling day for the August account is close at hand (Wednesday week,) much fluctuation may be expected in the interval, more particularly since it is notorious that the speculations for an improvement are to an enormous amount—not less than some millions. The new account for Oct. opened on Tuesday last, the settling day has been fixed for the 10th of that month, and although it is much longer in duration than the August account, yet the continuation scarcely exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. by which a very favourable opportunity is afforded to the supporters of the Funds, to carry over their account, at a sacrifice of a much smaller per centage than ordinary; it has frequently happened, that when large speculations have been commenced, indeed much less than those which are at present entered into, that the continuation from Account to Account, has amounted to 1 per cent. the reason for its being so small at present, may be stated to be the great abundance of unemployed capital, which has lately favoured so materially a rise of Stocks; the present high price is a strong proof of the correctness of this assertion, for the Exchequer Bills lately issued, and bearing an interest of 2d. per day only, are currently bought in the money market at 9s. premium. The demand for almost every other kind of public security continues steady, and unless the death of the Marquis of Londonderry should lead to any changes in the Cabinet, by which the present financial system should be affected, there is a fair prospect that the Funds notwithstanding their comparative high price, will, if not in the present, in the course of the October Account, be 1 or 2 per Cent. in advance; however great the efforts of the bears for a fall may be, the abundance of money will completely thwart them. The Court of Chancery having sold a good deal of money stock for Tuesday, it seems probable that it will be rather more abundant than it has been within the last two days. Large remittances continue, however, to be received for investments in the Funds.—*Observer.*

The Clergy.—We do not at present think it would be reasonable that the Clergy, as a body, should suffer for the crime of one among them, even though he be one of the most dignified of their order. We will wait to see what steps they will take, in concurrence with the Government, to remove the pollution which has been brought upon the Church by one of its highest Ministers. The greater number of them, if not the whole, doubtless feel as much abhorrence at the mitred miscreant who has so degraded himself, and whose name (we hope we may safely use the expression in this instance) "stinks in the nostrils." But they have a duty to perform, and if they do not perform it promptly and fully, they will deserve to share the execration which the wretched culprits themselves so justly merit. Omitting to do what should be done, is at times almost as bad as committing what should not be done. But we will not indulge in anticipation respecting their future conduct in regard to this affair; and though we would not press them ungenerously in their present situation, we would nevertheless seize the opportunity afforded, to remind them of the various causes which the public have to be dissatisfied, not only with their general conduct, but also in particular with the system of the Church Establishment. Let them not attempt to conceal from themselves that there is a spirit of inquiry abroad, which, like the light of day, is penetrating the darkness of superstition, and developing to universal gaze the whole art and mystery of priestcraft. The cry will no longer avail that to assail orthodoxy is to undermine religion, for religion will never be injured by the removal of abuses and cor-

ruptions engendered by those who should be pure in spirit and righteous in conduct.—Let them not endeavour to hide from themselves the important fact, that a sentiment of hostility towards the Established Church has already widely spread, and that among those who cannot be accused of a disregard for the maintenance or diffusion of the Christian religion. Let them reflect that when public opinion sets in against them, the strength and rapidity of the current will be inconceivably increased by every part of their conduct which may reflect disgrace upon individuals of their order, or upon their body collectively, or which may bring them into unfriendly contact with the mass of the people. To check the progress of a feeling from which they have so much to dread, they must voluntarily give up some part of their enormous revenues to be applied to the purpose for which they were originally designed, instead of keeping the whole for their own use. The maintenance of the poor was one of the principle uses for which large funds were placed at the disposal of the church; but instead of maintaining the poor, generally, they do not maintain even their own poor, for the support of which exclusive of Parliamentary grants, large sums are annually raised by voluntary contribution. The greater part of them must also be more exemplary in their lives, and less fond of political disputation; they must, in short, render their conduct more conformable to the precepts which they are appointed to teach.—*Durham Chronicle.*

The late Marquis of Londonderry.—No step will probably be taken towards the appointment of a successor in the Foreign Office to the late Marquis of Londonderry until the return of the King from Scotland. It will be difficult to find a Minister equally skilled in the management of the House of Commons, and possessing equal influence over it. But for the real interests of the country, its friends, however they may lament the man, have no reason to despair. The cause of liberty will not suffer from the loss of a Statesman, however eminent, who viewed the contest between the Greeks and Turks with cold indifference, and placed the oppressor and the oppressed upon the same level.—*Globe.*

Scotch Privy Councillors.—Mr. Baller, one of the principal clerks of the Privy Council, left London a few days previous to the King's departure for Edinburgh; to be in readiness to attend his Majesty in holding a Privy Council, which, it is understood, will be principally for the purpose of swearing in some Scotch Privy Councillors. This was not necessary in Ireland, as there is an Irish Privy Council attached to the Lord Lieutenant. There is no such officer in Scotland.—*Observer.*

Duke of Cambridge.—The Duke of Cambridge is expected to arrive in England the latter end of this month.—*Observer.*

The Sword of Sir William Wallace.—It having been determined that the Sword which was used by the renowned Sir William Wallace, and now in the possession of the noble family of London, who are lineal descendants of that illustrious Hero, should be in readiness for the inspection of his Majesty, the sword has been sent off from London Castle, in Ayrshire, under an escort of a detachment of the London Troop of Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Edinburgh.—In some of the accounts of the preparations made at Edinburgh for the King's visit to that city, it is mentioned, that although the capital of Scotland is crowded with visitors, yet that on Sunday last the streets were completely deserted, except at the intervals when the people were coming out from the different churches, and that a solemn silence reigned throughout the town. On all Sundays the churches, with a short intermission, are filled from morning until night; and any man seen walking idly about the streets during the hours of divine service, is looked upon as an abandoned reprobate. No stage coach, except the mail, is allowed to travel through the city, nor indeed through any part of Scotland on a Sunday.—*Star.*

Mr. Charles Grant.—It appears that an obscure individual has been endeavouring to obtain a public meeting for the purpose of addressing the King, and of recommending to his Ma-

estly the appointment of Mr. Charles Grant to the office of Secretary of State.—On hearing of this very improper design, the father of the Right Hon. Gentleman has very properly rebuked the temerity of its author, and, in a letter addressed to him, has characterized it as "*Shocking to the friends*" of his son, and "of the most injurious tendency to him!"—The project has of course been abandoned.—*Sen.*

The Duke of Bedford is sufficiently convalescent to take his departure from his present residence, Eddaleigh, Tavistock, which his Grace purposes to do in a few days.—*Star.*

Waterford Grand Jury Dinner.—A noble instance of the progress which liberality is pursuing towards complete triumph, was afforded last week at the County of Waterford Grand Jury Dinner, at Power's Hotel, Waterford. After the usual toasts from the Chair had passed off, Mr. Stuart, during a round of volunteer sentiments, gave, when it came to his turn—"A speedy cessation to all animosities between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of Ireland." It is idle to attempt a description of the intensity of applause which crowned this toast—cheering, clapping of hands shouted, "four times four, etc."—nothing was omitted—every thing was sudden and instinctive, like the toast itself. May all Ireland repeat the golden wish.—*Waterford Mirror.*

Mrs. Emery.—We are happy to announce, that the subscriptions for Mrs. Emery and her distressed family already amount to 2000l.—*Herald.*

Statue of Achilles in Hyde Park.—On Wednesday the palling was removed from the beautiful Statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, which is now surrounded by a complete *chevaux de frise*.

Mr. Charles Kemble.—We understand that Mr. Charles Kemble has gone to Edinburgh for the purpose of witnessing the entry of his Majesty into that fine city, in order to give a splendid representation of it at Covent Garden Theatre, in the ensuing season.—*Herald.*

Anecdote of the late Marquis of Londonderry.—The following Anecdote of the late Marquis of Londonderry is one instance amongst a great many of the benevolence of his character: "After the political labours in which his Lordship had been engaged, from 1798 till carrying the question of the Union, his Lordship abandoned the Castle of Dublin and the Secretary's Lodge in the Phoenix Park for a small house at Dundrum, in the county of Wicklow. Among those by whom he was occasionally visited were Mr. Norman, the Captain of the Dundrum Yeomanry, and Mr. Alderman Gifford, whose seats lay close at hand. Lady Castlereagh daily brought a few select female friends from Dublin; dancing took place every night, to which all the young folks near were invited.—Poor Norman carried on in an extensive way the trade of an umbrella maker, in Trinity-lane, Dame-street. He was a worthy man and a loyal one; by attending too strictly to his duty as Commander of a Corps of Yeomanry his business became deranged. He had a family of seven daughters; and he one day told this Lordship that he intended resigning the command he had so long held, with honour to himself and benefit to his country. His Lordship, with some manoeuvring, found out the real cause; an execution had been put into his house that morning for 900 pounds. His Lordship desired him to remain to dinner, and in spite of the urgency of his affairs he acquiesced, as Lady C. assured him it would be for his benefit to do so. The day passed as usual; and when the cloth was removed, his Lordship, Mr. Norman, and a friend, with Lady Castlereagh remained, the juvenile visitors have departed. His Lordship reminded Mr. Norman that he had once applied to him for a situation in the Excise. "It is now," said he, "in my power to oblige you," presenting him with a commission as collector of Valencia. Norman was struck with astonishment; and before he had time to speak, his Lordship continued, "Lady Castlereagh has been to town and settled the execution upon your goods; here is a hundred pound bank-bill for your present exigencies, so now you owe me a thousand pounds; which I give you three years to pay. I'll take your word, for I know you to be a good man." The delight this occasioned may be imagined by the reader, but cannot be done justice to by any

description. Mr. N. went home, where all was happiness; his business flourished under the care of his daughters—he exchanged his Collectorship for one nearer Dublin, and in ten months repaid the liberal donation of his generous benefactor."—*Observer.*

Disgraceful Affair.—In a neighboring country town a regiment was lately quartered, one of the officers of which lodged in the house of a respectable shopkeeper, who was a Protestant, and had a handsome daughter who attracted the attention of the officer. Her father spoke to him on the subject, when the said he would marry her if he had the father's consent, which was granted. A few days afterwards he showed the father a letter said to have come from a rich uncle in Scotland, who, he stated to be worth 30,000l., and to whom he was heir; this letter said that his uncle would disown him if he married any one who was not a Roman Catholic, to which persuasion the Officer said he belonged; the father made no objection to the proposition, and all matters were settled. The officer sent off to this city for the license, which he got, purporting to be signed by Doctor Tuohy, the R. C. Bishop of the Diocese. The Rev. Mr. H., P. P. of R. not aware of any deceit, performed the marriage ceremony, and the parties lived for some time happy; at length it was found out that the officer had attempted to effect an exchange into a regiment now stationed in India, without telling his wife, and that he had declared the girl was not his wife, that she was a Roman Catholic, and he a protestant. That no ceremony of a Romish Priest could make the marriage ceremony lawful. The young Lady became naturally alarmed at this behaviour, and on expostulating with him, he decamped. The necessary steps have been taken to bring him to justice and thus the affair now stands. At present we decline giving the names of the parties. It is the opinion of the best lawyers, that even as the marriage now stands, it is quite valid in point of law. The Officer is in Dublin, where we hear he will be arrested under a Fiat, granted by one of the Judges who presided at the late Assizes for the County.—*Limerick Telegraph, August 10.*

Parisian Fashions, Aug. 22.—Head Dress.—White gauze, bonnet with bows of the same and lappets ornamented with braided straw and wheat ears. White chip bonnet, the peak is lined with white satin; a wreath of satin ribbon encircles the crown, which is surmounted by a bouquet of Jessamine. Bonnets of pink or sky-blue gauze set off with roses, daisies or geranium. White net bonnet trimmed with pink, or sky-blue gauze, placed sloping on the peak and in rouleaus on the crown. White chip bonnet trimmed with a wreath of flowers, the end of which passes under the peak, and is interwoven with the hair.

Walking-dress.—Cambrie muslin dress; the bottom is trimmed with flounces and puffed muslin; the corsage and epaulettes are formed of cambrie bands with alternate puffings of muslin; the sleeves are long with ruffles; cambrie tippet with coloured embroidery, fastened in front with a silk cravat. White kid gloves, sandal wood fan, and yellow India shawl. Bonnet of white gauze ornamented with straw, and set off with mixed wheat-ears and wild poppies. Dress of pink striped muslin made tight to the bust; the sleeves are very short and full. Dress of *barège* silk made *en blouse* with falling collar; the trimming is of silk lace laid flat all round. Cambrie muslin *blouse*; the corsage, bottom epaulettes and cuffs, embroidered in wheat-ears. Band and bracelets of Russia leather, with steel buckle and buttons. Slate coloured boots. Bonnet of pink *gras de Naples* covered with a black lace handkerchief. Dress of dove-coloured muslin printed with brown in large Persian pattern. Cambrie muslin dress; the bottom is ornamented with four rows of large festooned flounces of embroidered muslin; the corsage is tight to the bust, and the sleeves long; the corsage, epaulettes and cuffs, embroidered to correspond. Bonnet of white *gras d'été* trimmed with pink satin and tulle, and crowned with a bouquet of mixed flowers. Clear muslin ruff. Spanish shoes, lemon kid gloves, coloured sash, sandal-wood fan, and red sarsenet scarf with gold slide and tassels. The prevailing colours for boots are sea-green, flaxen lavender and bright browns. Small shawls of Chinese crape with deep fringe are much worn.

NEW WORK ON INDIA.

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Art's Error on India.

EXTRACTS FROM LIEUTENANT WHITE'S CONSIDERATIONS ON BRITISH INDIA. JUST PUBLISHED.

Chapter I.—Colonization.

The arguments against it examined; and the advantages which would result from it to India and England maintained.—The state of landed property in India explained; and the introduction of British landholders recommended.—The apprehension of danger to our power from the revolt of the colonists (as exemplified in the case of America), shown to be inapplicable to British India.

When a small, but adventurous portion of a nation highly civilized, possessing superior physical and mental vigour, has succeeded in the conquest of a vast and populous empire, inhabited by a race of men—feeble in intellect, feeble in frame, and degraded in character by the debasing operation of civil and religious tyranny.—It must strike the mind with irresistible force, that the noblest service which it can render to this oppressed people, would be to evince its entire superiority to every selfish feeling, by communicating its knowledge in science, arts, morals, and religion, to this abject race; and thus to achieve the mighty good of rescuing a numerous portion of mankind from the misery and degradation which result from their present state of intellectual darkness. It is thus that a spirit of violence and injustice could alone to humanity for the evils it had committed, and that a necessary aggrandisement or extension of territory could be rendered useful to mankind. It was the glory of ancient Rome to diffuse the knowledge of her arts, letters, laws, and manners, amidst the conquered nations: Her power was rendered subservient to their improvement; her pride was gratified by their elevation in character and dignity. And will not a polished, an enlightened, and a Christian people aspire to imitate or surpass her in this exalted career? This is the noble destiny reserved for England in India.—The daring spirit of enterprise, the energetic valour of her sons have enabled her to obtain the mastery in this vast country: it is their task to introduce that just taste in arts and literature, that ardent love of science and rational liberty, that pure faith and loftier morality which constitute the intellectual glory of their country. It will be their duty to exalt India in the scale of social existence;—to stimulate her torpid energies into action by the stirring agency of those principles which vivify and adorn society in Europe;—to fertilize the barren waste of intellect, that it may spring forth in a rich harvest of mental improvement. Of the various means which might be employed to effect this important end, it must be obvious that colonization would prove by far the most direct and beneficial in its operation. Scattered throughout this vast country, the settlers would practically exhibit that superiority in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which would excite the admiration of the Hindoo community, and rouse their ambition to imitate; and this would naturally lead to the study of the language, religion, manners, and laws of a people so highly distinguished by their intellectual endowments. But this direct path to improvement has been almost closed by the restrictions imposed by the supreme authority in England on the settlement of Europeans in India. The nature of these restraints, so injurious to the interests both of India and of England, I shall now proceed to state; with the arguments by which they are supported, and the reasonings which may be urged in favour of unrestricted colonization:—

1st, No person is allowed to proceed to India without a special licence from the Court of Directors, or the Board of Control; and this, exclusive of their own servants, is limited to a few merchants, mariners, and practitioners of the law. Should a British subject be found without a licence in India, he is instantly liable to be sent home; and although this invidious power is no doubt seldom exercised, yet its very existence must operate as a check to a permanent residence in India.

2d, The next powerful check to colonization consists in a regulation of the government, prohibiting Europeans from possessing or cultivating lands. This prohibition is not founded on an act of the legislature, but simply on an order of the Court of Directors. Thus, the principal inducement to a permanent settlement in India is altogether removed: that power and consequence, and extensive sphere of utility which the possession of land creates, does not exist under this system.

3d, The nomination to appointments in the civil and military service in India being vested entirely in the Court of Directors, the British resident is compelled to resort to England, to afford him the means of providing for his family. Being debarred from obtaining lands in India, he has no inheritance to bequeath to his descendants. Thus situated, he feels the necessity of acquiring influence in the parent country, that he may procure appointments for his children. With this hope, he sends them to England at an early age, that they may be imbued with British habits and feelings. In the decline of life he generally retires to that country, that he may superintend their establishment in the world. Under this system it is impossible that colonization can take place: All the feelings of the European community center in England; the annual

return of its members prevents their taking root in the country. As Mr. Grant eloquently expresses it, "The link of the domestic affection attaches a European not to India, but England; and he can hardly be said even to live in the land of his residence, while the second and younger life which he enjoys in his descendants, is bound up in a distant country."

4th, Individuals are restrained, by statute, from residing in any place ten miles beyond a principal settlement, without a special licence of the governor-in-council of such settlement. In practice this permission is rarely refused, any person of character having free liberty to exercise his calling within the provinces.

From the operation of these causes, it must be obvious that colonization cannot take place in India; and it remains to inquire by what arguments this restrictive policy is supported. These are clearly stated by the able and eloquent advocate of the present system of Indian government, Mr. R. Grant. They resolve themselves into two principal reasons: 1st, A regard to humanity, which induces an enlightened government to protect its native subjects from the capacity and injustices of Europeans, and from a dread that their superior skill, intelligence, and energy of character would enable them to deprive the original inhabitants of their lands, and permanently displace the native population: 2d, It is apprehended, that, were colonization allowed, the Anglo-Indian community would speedily emancipate itself from the control of the mother country.

It is contended, that an Anglo-Indian public would be created, altogether different in character and spirit from that of England, and opposed in interest to that of the native community: That the feeling which would animate this mixed population towards the native inhabitants, would be eminently hostile and inimical to their prosperity: That, conscious of their superiority, they would fearlessly exercise it in acts of violence and oppression: That the administration of justice resting principally with these men, there would be every reason to apprehend an unjust partiality to the interest of their own body: That it could not be expected that an abject Hindoo would appear before a tribunal of this kind, to confront an antagonist belonging to the master or ruling class: That thus injustice would reign triumphant through the land. It is apprehended, in short, that the character of this Anglo-Indian public would approximate to that of a West Indian colony, and its character be marked by the same profligate disregard of human feeling which is exercised towards the negroes.

Such are the reasons which are urged against colonization. At first sight there appears a marked inconsistency in these reasonings. With all this apparent regard for the interests of humanity—this repugnance to displace the native population—it is remarkable that the ruling powers in India or England have manifested no extraordinary reluctance to dethrone their sovereigns when the interest of the state required it. If the reasonings urged by Mr. Grant are correct, they must apply equally to the conduct of the British government in displacing these rulers; and this policy must be condemned on the same humane principles which are urged against colonization. This, perhaps, is going farther than this gentleman intended, considering that his work is, confessedly, a panegyric upon that government.

I perfectly agree with him, that the introduction of a more enlightened system of rule has been attended with some benefit to the native population; but it is this very conviction which leads me to desire that British influence was more extensively diffused throughout the land—that it pervaded every village, instead of being confined to a few spots in a vast empire. It is singular that this writer should suppose, that the virtues of humanity and self-restraint were solely exercised by the executive in India; as if the community from which the ruling power emanates was altogether devoid of these qualities. The government of a country is enlightened in the same proportion as its inhabitants are advanced in the scale of civilization: it reflects their vices and virtues impartially. If the British government in India is practically exercised in a spirit of justice and moderation, it is a fair presumption that the conduct of the members of the European community would be regulated by the same principles. This would be more particularly the case as applied to colonization in India, when it is taken into consideration that it is only persons of some education, skill, and capital, who could settle in that country—the extreme heat of the climate, density of the population, and consequent cheapness of labour, rendering it altogether impossible for the lower orders of Europeans to exist in India; and thus restraining a settlement to a few individuals of the middle class.

But, in the event of colonization taking place, is it at all likely that the Hindoo community should become the victim of those atrocities which are represented to be inseparable from this policy? What probability is there of the inhabitants being unjustly dispossessed of their lands? These possessions can only be sold by government to cover a defalcation of revenue; and then what moral crime is there in a European becoming the purchaser? Is the community likely to be injured by an improved agricultural practice which might nearly double the produce in twenty or thirty years; and thus afford an increased sustenance to

millions of human beings? Is a Hindoo or a British landholder more naturally disposed to a tyrannical exercise of power? Surely the subject of a free and enlightened state, who, as a moral and intellectual being, has been accustomed to consider himself responsible for his actions, is much more likely to exercise authority beneficially. If not, what hope is there for the human race? There can be no prospect of improvement! It would indeed be a melancholy reflection to suppose, that our superior knowledge was solely directed to the advancement of our own selfish purposes—that the light and strength of civilization was only employed in riveting the chains which bind down the human faculties in India! But, allowing it to be the case, that the exercise of power was abused by British subjects, still it must be admitted, that the subjects of a despotic state are, from the influence of circumstances, far more powerfully disposed to a tyrannical exercise of authority than the citizens of a free government. Habituated to the exercise of force, and accustomed to bend before its influence, the native of India has scarcely an idea of any other mode of government. Whoever has resided in India, and exercised power, must have felt the difficulty which he encountered in convincing natives, possessed of authority, that the powers of reason could be successfully employed as an engine of human government.

Such being the case, it seems evident, that it would be productive of the greatest advantage to British India, if an intelligent body of European landholders could be introduced, who had been accustomed to respect the rights of others and to consider the interests of the different orders of the community as identified with each other. Under their control, the welfare of the peasantry would be more regarded, and their superior skill in agriculture would operate as a powerful stimulus to the productive industry of the country. It is impossible that this could be effected with violence. As, under the present system of government, all landed estates are bought and sold as in Europe, the British purchaser would come into the market upon the same footing as any other person. No native could be dispossessed of his lands, without his free consent. It is remarkable, that, whilst the Court of Directors has rigidly prohibited British born subjects from holding lands in India, the same restriction does not extend to the country-born population or the descendants of Europeans and native women—an immensity which presents a wide field for exertion to that body, which is shut to British enterprise. It is surprising, however, that, notwithstanding this important privilege, scarcely any of the members of the country-born class have adventured in this career of industry,—an anomaly which must be ascribed to a want of enterprise or agricultural skill. This description of persons indeed appear more ambitious of obtaining rank and office under the government, instead of that wealth and influence which would render them independent of its patronage. The right of holding lands, which is granted only to this class, exhibits a marked inconsistency in the conduct of government. If British-born subjects are excluded from this privilege, from an apprehension of violence and injustice on their part, ought not a just dread to be entertained, that the excesses of the country-born population would be greater? From the defective education of this body, their moral character* cannot be expected to rival the British; with the exception of those individuals who have received a European Education. Such being the case, is it not strange that the power and influence which landed property creates should be intrusted to a race of men decidedly inferior in talents, acquirements, and probity, whilst the British are excluded? That humane regard for the interest of the natives, which is alleged to be the cause of this policy, if founded on truth, would apply much more forcibly to the country-born population than the British. There may be just reasons for restricting the judicial and revenue officers of government from holding lands, that their private interests may not interfere with their public duties; but the same cause for exclusion cannot apply to British-born subjects unemployed in the Honourable Company's service. The analogy which is drawn from the conduct of the West India colonists towards the negroes, as a justification of this restrictive policy, cannot be admitted to apply to British India.

The execrable institution of slavery does not exist to debase the character of the ruling class; every labourer is at liberty to leave the service of an oppressive master, and can call upon the law to punish any violence or injustice offered to him. A benevolent provision of the supreme government assigns him a native agent to plead his cause before the Judge of the district, if unable to defray the expense of a prosecution. But, supposing this demoralized feeling to exist in India, that the British colonist regarded the native inhabitant as a being scarcely entitled to the privileges of humanity, and that this unjust opinion continually impelled him to commit acts of outrage and cruelty upon this prostrate race—still it must be obvious, that this unnatural and iniquitous abuse of power would be much more effectually checked in the

* It is not contended that there is any natural inferiority; but that circumstances will not allow the human character to rise to the same elevation which it attains under a government affording a wider scope to every intellectual energy.

East, than in the West, from the purer administration of justice which reigns in India. In the West Indies, the magistrates are selected from the great body of the planters, imbued with the same prejudices and feelings, and habitually disposed to consider the interest of the slave as entirely subordinate to that of the master.—In British India, the administration of justice devolves upon a body of men expressly educated for this purpose in England, whose habits, temper, and views would be materially opposite to those of the colonists; and whose manifest interest it would be to restrain their excesses, lest they should provoke that rebellion which might ultimately deprive them of their lucrative appointments. But independently of this powerful check, an enlightened Government exists, whose direct duty it is to protect the mass of its subjects against the violence and rapacity of individuals, and which has manifested every wish to perform this function, while it possesses every means of enforcing its decrees. Fortified by the rectitude of its intentions, the confidence of its subjects, and its powerful armies, is it at all likely that a few colonists would dare to risk its displeasure? In the event of a considerable increase of the creole or country-born population, it is probable that they would be called upon to assist in the distribution of justice, and might be expected to show some partiality to the interests of their own body: But the dread of this ought not to be allowed to decide the question. Allowing that some abuses were committed, it must be obvious that they would be infinitely greater under the despotic authority of native agents. And this is the point to which we must bring the decision. Possessing a superior degree of civilization, greater moral probity, subject to responsibility, the beneficial check of public opinion, and maintaining an intimate connexion with the parent country, it may fairly be presumed that the colonists would aspire to imitate the character of British justice.

It now remains to consider the argument which is deduced against colonization, from the dread which is entertained lest the settlers should emancipate themselves from British control. There exists little probability of this: There being no inducement for the labouring class to settle in British India, colonization would be confined to a few persons possessing capital; hence the numbers of this class would increase very slowly. The mixed European population increases more rapidly;—but at present this body is not estimated at more than 70,000 under the Bengal presidency, and this composed of various races, Anglo-Indian, Portuguese, Armenian; whilst the native population cannot amount to less than 40 millions under the same government. Thus this portion of the community must ever remain an inconsiderable class amidst a vast people.

The prospect of the revolt of the Anglo-Indian community must be very distant.—The analogy which is drawn from the example of America cannot apply to British India. Circumstances are entirely dissimilar: In America, nearly an entire people was animated with one spirit against the government;—in British India, if disaffection existed in the Anglo-Indian community, it would be confined to a small number of individuals, without power or influence, and these scattered amidst a vast people well affected towards the government. In such a situation their ruin would be inevitable.

The danger to British India appears infinitely greater from the designs of Russia; or, at some distant period, from the efforts of European colonies more favourably disposed for colonization. Thus, at New South Wales and the Cape of Good Hope, where the moderate temperature of the climate and the fertility of the soil afford every encouragement to the emigration of the labouring class of the European community, the progress of population must be much more rapid.

The power and ability to throw off their allegiance would arrive much sooner to these communities than to that of the Anglo-Indian. In the event of their success, the British possessions in the East would naturally become their prey: The population of Australasia might practice the lawless occupation of their forefathers on a bolder scale on the plains of India. But, setting aside speculation, and admitting that colonization might possibly lead to the emancipation of India from British control, are we to lose this fair prospect of doing good, from the dread of this calamity? As moral, intellectual, and religious beings, it is unquestionably our duty to enter upon this career, whatever may be the consequences to our dominion.

It remains to consider the practical advantages which would result from this policy. Were unrestricted colonization permitted, it can scarcely be doubted, that the superior skill, intelligence, and industry of Europeans would give a powerful stimulus to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country. In India, landed property is minutely subdivided. There exist no large farms as in Europe: a large estate is parcelled out, in small portions of five, ten or twenty acres, amongst the class of agricultural labourers, precisely on the same principle as is practised in Ireland at present and the gradual alteration of which has led to the extensive emigrations from Scotland and Ireland. Under this system no capital can be created for the purposes of improvement, nor motive for its application. The experience of

the individual being limited to the few acres which he possesses, he can have no information as to the nature of different soils, or knowledge of different modes of culture. His practice is marked by a uniform routine, and is generally confined to the raising a single crop. To the gradual alteration of this system, and the introduction of large farms, Adam Smith principally ascribes the great improvement in agricultural skill throughout Europe. And, were the existing restrictions removed, which preclude British born subjects from holding lands, it appears that a similar advantage would result to British India by the introduction of an improved system of agriculture. This change would be marked by the breaking up of the present system of petty farming. The European agriculturist would require at least 3 or 400 acres to enable him to avail himself of the capacity of different soils for the purpose of improvement. At present, no skill or capital is required in the cultivation of land,—the same uniform practice being followed, without the slightest attempt to augment the produce by applying better manure, a skilful rotation of crops, or improved implements of husbandry; in a word, the intellectual talent of the Indian community never has been directed to this the noblest of the arts. It occupies no portion of the leisure of the Indian landholder: his ambition is solely limited to extracting the utmost amount of rent from the wretched peasantry. The idea of improving the welfare of his tenantry, by granting his lands on such terms as may stimulate them to lay out capital in improvement, and thereby augmenting the value of his property, is altogether unknown to him.

Now, on the other hand, the attention of the British landholder would naturally be directed to the improvement of the soil, by the introduction of European skill, its superior practice in the application of manure, draining, inclosures, and embankments. It would be manifestly his interest to improve the breed of cattle, which is altogether neglected at present; whilst a regard to his personal gratifications would induce him to introduce the fruits and plants of Europe, which are unknown in India, and to bestow the pains and attention which are requisite for their successful cultivation. Instead of displacing the native inhabitants, it may be fairly presumed, that the energy and enterprise of the European character would be stimulated to bringing into cultivation the vast tracts of land which lie unoccupied in the plains of India. When it is considered, moreover, what has been effected in England, within the last forty years, by improvements in agriculture, is it unreasonable to suppose, that, in a country like India, possessing every variety of soil and climate, and intersected by numerous streams, affording every facility for carrying the produce to market, the amount of its agriculture would be nearly doubled within the same period, if free scope were allowed to the skill and enterprise of Europeans in stimulating its languishing industry? It may be objected, that the necessary operation of this system would be to deprive the peasantry of their lands, and thus create a great deal of misery. In reply, it can only be said, that the change would be very gradual, the number of Europeans disposed to settle being so very limited; and that it appears to me their situation would be ameliorated. The farmers of India are literally labourers; their agricultural operations are principally carried on by borrowed capital; the necessity of paying their rents monthly compels them to resort to the money lender, whose aid is likewise requisite for the maintenance of their families, until the harvest shall be reaped. The general rate of interest at which money is lent to this class of society is not less than 30 per cent. Thus the profits of agricultural labour are principally engrossed by the money lender. Under the depressing influence of this system, all individual energy must be extinguished: there can be no hope of improvement as long as it endures. That surplus produce which, in a more favourable state of society, is destined to reproduce wealth, and to enrich the farmer, is here altogether swallowed up by the exorbitant rate of interest which is paid to the lender for the use of his capital. Under the change of system which the existence of a body of British landholders, and the introduction of large farms would create, this description of persons would be converted into weekly labourers upon their estates. Receiving their wages weekly, the necessity of borrowing money would be removed; and thus a numerous portion of the community would be relieved from the misery and suffering which result from the present system of agricultural economy. Were care taken to preserve a small piece of ground to each labourer, the cultivation of which would amuse his leisure, and assist in the maintenance of his family (and this is easily practicable in Hindustan), it can scarcely be doubted that his general condition would be wonderfully improved. Relieved from the grievous exactions and oppression which prevail under the influence of the native landholders, he would feel a sense of security and independence under this system, which would raise him from his present state of moral and political debasement. But, supposing that no schemes of agricultural improvement were attempted, and that the British landholder merely succeeded to the power and privileges which the native at present possesses, it can scarcely be doubted that this would be attended with considerable benefit to the cultivators of the soil. Under the present system, the principal zamindars are mostly composed of opulent individuals residing in the capital of a province, and very often men engaged in commercial and banking transactions, and native officers of government holding ap-

pointments in the civil courts. These persons, who rarely visit their estates, feel little or no interest in the welfare of the ryots or cultivators—no sympathy with their wants; indeed this cannot be expected under the system which is pursued in subdividing lands. Thus, let us suppose an opulent native purchases a zamindari for one lac of rupees; and that this estate must pay to government an yearly revenue of 30,000 Rs. allowing twelve per cent. for the interest of his money, the sum which he ought to collect from the ryots should be 42,500 Rs. The time and labour necessary to collect this sum from the ryots would prove too much for his indolent habits, and would interfere with his other pursuits; he therefore disposes of this estate, for a certain number of years, to another person, who agrees to give him 50,000 Rs. per annum,—thus he obtains 7500 Rs. clear gain, without the slightest trouble to himself. This person again divides the estate between five other persons, who agree to give him 45,000 Rs. per annum; thus he clears 5000 Rs. by his bargain. These sub-renters dispose of the lands to the ryots for 60,000 Rs. per annum, which afford to them a profit of 5000 Rs. Thus, the original impost which the government had fixed for defraying the expences of the state is increased 100 per cent. to the wretched cultivator; and in some districts, where this subdivision of lands prevails to a much greater extent, the advance must be considerably greater. The severe exactions which arise from this system leave but a scanty pittance to the ryot as the reward of his labour. The miseries which have resulted from the pernicious agency of middlemen in Ireland,—a counterpart of the practice in question,—are much more aggravated in India, where the difficulty of contending with a wealthy zamindar is much greater. Were British-born subjects, however, allowed to purchase lands, a rapid improvement in the conditions of the ryots might fairly be expected. The European landholder would then feel the necessity of residing upon his estate, as the most effectual way of securing his own interest. This would not only supersede the pernicious agency of middlemen, but be mutually advantageous to the cultivator and the landlord. The ryot, moreover, would pay his rent directly to the landholder, without that heavy deduction from his profits which the agency of these under-renters of land created. The landlord, of course, would require some addition to his profits, to compensate for his personal trouble in the collection; but this would be a trifle compared with the exactions which prevail under the present system. He would perceive the advantage, too, of granting a long lease, which might induce the ryot to lay out some capital in improvement, and which would ultimately benefit the soil,—a change which would be of immense advantage to the ryot, as at present he cannot attain more than an annual settlement from any native zamindar. The characteristic probity of his country would also lead the British landholder to execute a regular agreement with his tenant, which might be produced against him,—a formula which, although directed by government, is generally neglected by the native zamindar. In the event of a European landlord oppressing the ryots, the judge of the district would be more able to sift and punish his conduct, from the superior knowledge which he would possess of the character of his countryman. The efforts of a European landlord would be directed to restrain the pernicious practice of borrowing money, a habit very destructive to the prosperity of the agricultural class in India: And where a necessity did exist for this aid, he might confer an inestimable benefit on the husbandman by lending his money at 10 or 12 per cent, which to him would be ample profit; and thus rescue his peasantry from the rapacious grasp of the usurer. That just confidence which all Asiatics repose in the superior rectitude and moral probity of the European character, would naturally lead his tenantry to seek his aid in determining their disputes; and a proper sense of the exalted duties which he had to fulfil would render him eager to afford his time for this purpose. He would aspire to imitate the aristocracy of his native land, in their unthought exertions in the cause of the public. The operation of this salutary influence would be felt in creating a greater sympathy between these divided races of mankind;—the natives would feel practically convinced that power thus administered was a benefit, and that their interests were identified with its continuance. This may be esteemed altogether visionary; it will be said, that European farmers, indigo planters, or even landholders (who came out to India solely from interested motives), are so much occupied with their own pursuits, that they have no time to spare for these disinterested employments. This may be the case; generally speaking, their leisure will be directed to their own amusements; but, allowing this to be so, still it may be fairly assumed, that a regard to their own interest would prompt these men to protect their ryots from the rapacity of the native officers of government; and it cannot be doubted that they would render a signal service to the community, in bringing the misconduct of these men to the notice of the magistrate of the district. The manufacturing industry of British India does not appear susceptible of much improvement. Yet, in no branch of labour would the application of European skill and capital be productive of more extraordinary results. Since the partial opening of the trade, the British merchant has been enabled to export manufactured goods so cheap, that he has been enabled to undersell, or enter into fair competition, with the native manufacturer in

several articles, the raw material of which is imported direct from India. At present, British shirting, cambrics, muslins, stockings, are purchased to a considerable amount by the European population in Bengal,—a conspicuous proof of the superiority of our machinery, skill, and capital. Such being the case, it must be obvious, that were these advantages transferred to British India, it would be attended with marked advantage to the community; and to this there exists no obstacle. A skilful individual might import the requisite machinery, and establish a manufactory of cotton cloth on the spot. The superior cheapness of the raw material, and the low price of labour (at least three or four times less than in Europe,) would enable him to drive the British manufacturer out of the market; and this superior skill would quickly be communicated to the natives.

The commercial enterprise of Europeans has hitherto scarcely been directed to the inland trade of this rich country. Were a number of enterprising merchants scattered throughout the land, it might be confidently expected that they would discover new channels for the beneficial employment of capital. There are various articles of European produce, such as cheeses, hams, oil, &c. which from their perishable nature, cost the consumers from 2 to 500 per cent. upon the original price, which, were the attention of the British resident particularly directed to these objects, it can scarcely be doubted, could be produced infinitely cheaper in India, and nearly equal in quality. A powerful stimulus might be given to the mechanical industry of the natives, by the introduction of European implements of trade—the awkward and clumsy tools at present in use being very unfavourable to advancement in the mechanical arts.

The astonishing quantity of indigo which is annually exported from Bengal, the increased cultivation of which is entirely owing to the superior enterprise of a few British residents, affords great encouragement to adventure in other branches of industry. As yet, no European has engaged in the cultivation of cotton; and were equal attention directed to its culture and cleaning, there would be every probability of its rivaling the finest American samples of that commodity. The cultivation of the poppy, the manufacture of opium, and the production of silk, which are principally left to natives at present, are equally open to British industry. The sugars of the East are only inferior to those of the West Indies, because European skill has not been equally applied to their manufacture; the machinery for crushing the cane is extremely rude, and the process of boiling and refining very unskilful. Unquestionably this commodity might be supplied much cheaper from the East than the West Indies; but the interests of the former have been sacrificed to protect the industry of the latter. In regard to shipbuilding the same policy prevails. By an act passed in 1813, India-built ships, that may be constructed after this period, are restricted from trading direct to England, which secures a monopoly to the home shipping interest.

Such are the various ways in which colonization might benefit the natives, and promote the general interests of the European body. Were British settlers more extensively scattered throughout the land, they would render inestimable service to the government, by conveying sound information as to the interests of its subjects—an ignorance of which forms no inconsiderable source of danger to the stability of our power; and this information the daily intercourse of the colonists with the mass of its subjects would enable them to attain correctly. At the same time, they would powerfully coöperate in carrying into execution the benevolent wishes of the government in regard to its subjects, by rescuing them from the grinding extortions of the zemendars and native officers of government—the principal sources of oppression in India. If any notorious misadministration existed in the neighbourhood of a European landholder, it would come to his knowledge, and would speedily be conveyed to the European magistrate of the district, whose principal information at present is drawn from the reports of his native officers—the very individuals against whose oppressions redress is sought. By beneficial services of this nature, a greater sympathy would be created between the people and their rulers, and the general security of our power would be increased. The advantages which would result to England from colonization are obvious: It would open a noble field of exertion to the middle class of her population, in which their superior skill, enterprise, and industry would be advantageously displayed;—it would afford a small vent for that redundant population which has generated so much distress and misery in her domestic policy;—it would diminish the competition in various professional pursuits, and raise the rate of profit in each;—it would furnish a beneficial employment for her superabundant capital, by transferring it to India, where it is required for the purpose of improvement; it would strengthen the security of those rich dividends of East India stock, which remind the people of England that they have such a thing as an Indian empire. Under the powerful stimulus which European intelligence would give to the drooping industry of the country, it might fairly be expected that the national wealth would be greatly augmented;—that the tastes and habits of the Indian community would be gradually changed, by a greater intercourse with a more refined people;—and that these causes would naturally lead to a more extensive demand for European manufactures and productions.

Varieties.

ON HEARING OF THE MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN FOOTE, OF THE ROYAL NAVY, WITH MISS PATTEN.

May the union cemented last Wednesday at Mattin,
Be blissful, and crown'd with abundance of fruit!
May the Foote ever closely adhere to the Patten,
The Patten for ever stick close to the Foote.
And though Pattens are used but in moist-dirty weather,
May their journey through life be unclouded and clean;
May they long sit each other, and, moving together,
May only one soul (sole) still be cherished between.

EPIGRAM, FROM THE ITALIAN OF PANANTI.

Parliti a un dissolute moribondo.

"RIPREST, my son," a friar said
To the sick patient on his bed.
"I saw the demon on the watch
"At the stairs' foot, thy soul to catch."
"What was he like?" the sick man cried:
"Why, like an ass," the monk replied.
"An ass?" the sick man mottled'd, "Pshaw!
"Twas your own shadow that you saw."

THE FARMER'S CENTENARY CONTRASTED.

Illustrative of the Causes of the Present Agricultural Distress.

In 1722.

The MAN to the Plough;
The WIFE to the Cow;
The GIRL to the Sow;
The BOY to the Mow;
And your *Reynolds* will be netted.

In 1822.

Best MAN—Tally Ho;
And Miss—Piano;
The WIFE—Silk and satin;
The BOY—Greek and Latin;
And you'll all be Gazetteed.

Curious Circumstance.—In April last, Mrs. Motley, broker, North Shields, purchased an old mattress for 2s. from a shipowner; in arranging some papers last week, he found a document in the hand-writing of his deceased wife, not intended for his perusal, but that of her son by a former husband, in which it was stated that property to a considerable amount was deposited in the said mattress. His daughter in consequence waited on Mrs. Motley, and offered her a few shillings to return it. Mrs. M. naturally supposed that this seeming generosity was not without a cause, but having sold it to a Mrs. Hill for 3s. for a small consideration she regained possession of the prize; but on entering her house sweating under the precious load, the original proprietor and a constable were ready to receive her, and without ceremony cut open the mattress, when a purse, said to contain 100 guineas, two gloves filled with current silver coin, several valuable rings, trinkets, silver spoons, &c. were discovered. Mrs. Hill had considerably reduced the mattress to fit a small bedstead, without finding the hidden treasure.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Larvæ of Insects.—A case of singular interest has lately fallen under the observation of Dr. Pickells, of the Cork Dispensary; that of a female, aged about 25 years, in which the larvæ of a great number of insects of the beetle and fly kind were discharged alive from the stomach. Several of the larvæ of the beetle kind, though discharged upwards of a fortnight ago, remain still alive, in health and vigour. They consist, besides the head, of 12 joints, and are furnished with 6 feet—some exceed an inch in length. The young woman laboured at intervals, during a long time past, under vomiting of blood, and the most violent convulsions, which have been considerably alleviated by the discharge of the insects. The probable supposition is, that the ova, or eggs, were taken in by the mouth, and deposited and hatched in the stomach.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Autographs.—To possess the signatures, or hand-writing, of literary or distinguished characters, has ever been considered a valuable curiosity; but it remained for our speculating age to see such matters put up to sale by public auction. At a sale of books, just concluded, several autographs were amongst the lots. One lot was the signature of Bonaparte; it fetched eighteen shillings. Another lot consisted of several autographs, the most celebrated of which was that of the late Princess Charlotte; the lot fetched 51.

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A Bull's Reckoning.

It having become as tiresome to our Readers as to ourselves to have the BULL exhibited EVERY DAY, since even the broadest Farces will not bear too frequent a repetition, we have contented ourselves for some time past, with permitting him to play his game, bold unrestrained; and throw together here some hasty remarks on his follies through the week:—It will perhaps be sufficient after this to notice him once a fortnight, then once a month, and lastly, to sum up his sins at still more distant intervals, in a "Quarterly Return,"—if he should by that time be worth notice at all, which we think highly problematical; for we are not so blind as to perceive how much the interest of the BULL is maintained and its existence prolonged by our condescension to give him any share of our attention however small. The evil, however, will work its own cure: and with this conviction we enter on the Weekly Reckoning prescribed.

LETTER OF SPECTATOR.

Amidst all the dulness which characterizes the solemn folly of the BULL, there is now and then some entertainment to be gleaned from watching its shifts and tergiversations, its turnings and windings, till it loses its way entirely, from the innumerable deviations that it makes from the strait path. Every one remembers the affected generosity which it assumed to itself when it declined to triumph over a Fallen Enemy! and every one must equally remember how soon it was found that the Fallen Enemy had risen again, and stood higher than before. Yet but a few days after this, it was said that the Editor of the JOURNAL had again fallen beneath the notice of an honorable pen, except (we hope the reader will mark the exception) "except for the purpose of rendering innocuous the occasional promulgation of his vile principles." The article of which this sentence formed the close, began too by saying that the Editor had already stated his reasons for avoiding discussion with the JOURNAL, and contended that he had now determined to confine himself simply to the exposure of the principles and practice of that Paper.

Late as this determination was, we should have regarded it as a pledge of approaching fairness, in abandoning personal defamation, and confining his strictures to the fair grounds of public principle as advanced in our Paper, had we not long ago seen, from hundreds of unredeemed pledges and broken promises, that JOHN BULL's professions and practice were constantly at variance with each other, and that what he had said on any one day could never deserve the slightest reliance as an index of what he might be expected to do on the morrow.

The event proved that we were right. The professions alluded to, of confining all strictures to the public principles of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, appeared on the 17th, and on the very day following—the 18th—nearly half the Paper of this professing Editor was given up to a Letter which so far trenching on matters of private life, as among other things to state for the information of the Indian Public when we commenced to live in affluence for the first time, where we visited at the present period, &c. &c. The very first page of his Paper contained an announcement of our having been at a Dinner given by the Officers at Dum-Dum, notwithstanding the prophecy of NIGEL that no Officer would in future dare to ask us to sit down at that table. What has our dining here and supping there to do with the public principles of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL! Every one must admit that this is an affair of private life, into which no person but the parties really concerned have a right to enter: but it ought to be doubly protected from the comments of the Editor of the BULL; first, because he confesses that he was not one of the party, and had therefore no right to mix up its arrangements and guests with his political hatred; and next, because this Dinner at Dum-Dum had nothing whatever to do with the public principles of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL to which he had expressly avowed his determination to confine himself.

But this was not all. In the same page he prefaces the long Letter of "SPECTATOR," which occupied nearly the latter half

of his Paper, with the following commendatory and approving paragraph:—

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers particularly to the Letter of a SPECTATOR in this day's paper. Our testimony to its RELEVANCE, COMPACTNESS and COGENT REASONING, we are aware, cannot raise it in the estimation of our readers; but we may be allowed to observe, that coinciding as we do with every sentiment it contains, we are justified in pointedly recommending it to our readers."

A few lines below this, the same consistent and penetrating Genius gives the following as his standard of what a good Newspaper should be:—

"The first and fundamental object of a Newspaper, particularly in country, we imagine, should be, local information on all points connected with the general welfare of the British Inhabitants in India, and such extracts from the English and foreign papers as will convey a just view of the state of the respective countries."

This is illustrated in the same Sheet, by the publication of an unusually long Letter of five close columns, the chief end and aim of which is to defend Mr. Buckingham's private character, as if this was one of the chief points on which "the general welfare of the British Inhabitants in India" depended!

But of the Letter itself, the relevancy and cogent reasoning of which the Editor praises so highly, and every sentiment of which he coincides in, it will be enough to say that it contains the following assertions and insinuations, which it will be sufficient barely to recapitulate, and leave the reader to judge how much of it belongs to Mr. Buckingham's private character which the BULL affects to say it leaves untouched, and how much of it belongs strictly to those public principles of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL to which the BULL has so often avowed his determination to confine himself. The heads are these:

1st.—That Mr. Buckingham is solely indebted to Lord Hastings for his existence in this country, his means of supporting a family for the first time in affluence, and for aught that he can call his own.

2nd.—That insult has been the return which Mr. Buckingham has made to Lord Hastings, for his benevolence; and that in this his Lordship has only met the common fate of every other person who ever did Mr. Buckingham an act of kindness.

3rd.—That Lord Hastings's sentiments regarding the value of a Free Press to India, were known to every body to have changed since his Reply to the Madras Address; yet that he had shown great delicacy in avoiding all notice of the repeated misconduct and breach of the Restrictions by the Journalist, which concerned the Government at large, or himself personally as its head; and that Lord Hastings had never by any set or deed interfered with Mr. Buckingham's Press.

4th.—That in all our quotations from Lord Hastings's Reply to the Madras Address, we had never had the candour to include the words which signified that the Freedom of Discussion was the natural right of every Englishman, it was "to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned," as forming an exception to the general rule of its useful freedom.

5th.—That provided Mr. Buckingham's sophistry proves beneficial to his private affairs, he is the last man to care whether India were desolated in blood or flames, ravaged from end to end, or sunk into the depths of the ocean to-morrow, so that his Shares be but sold, or his Bills duly paid.

6th.—That Mr. Buckingham had summoned the Indian Army to array themselves on his side against the Marquis of Hastings.

7th.—That Mr. Buckingham had been guilty of practising a series of deceptions on every one with whom he had been connected in any shape, including the Indian Public.

8th.—That Mr. Buckingham not only took from the Subscribers to his Work the original price of the Book, though it was much reduced in value.

9th.—That Mr. Buckingham's wanton personalities produced a Duel, after an Apology tendered by Mr. Buckingham had been accepted and then retracted.

10th.—That Lord Hastings—the very soul of honor—had felt himself compelled to pronounce Mr. Buckingham unworthy to enter beneath his roof, in consequence of his being so completely denuded by the Friend to Mr. Banks.

11th.—That the finger of scorn and reprobation should be therefore directed by every hand against Mr. Buckingham, and in such a manner as should complete the confusion and disgrace of this daring incendiary, as the suborner of sedition amongst us, and no longer to uphold an artful, daring, and unprincipled Adventurer, in his opposition and outrage towards every authority and every sentiment we are bound to respect.

In all these Heads we have quoted as nearly as possible the language of the Letter itself: and shall content ourselves with a few brief replies to the several charges as they are numbered.

1st.—The only way in which Lord Hastings has contributed to our existence, or means of support, is in the manner in which all others have done who have from time to time visited the Freedom of Discussion with vexatious proceedings—in the shape of condemnatory Letters and actual Prosecutions—above all which the Press was enabled to raise itself by the strong hold which its advocacy of an honest cause gave it on the sympathies of the community at large. In this way, Lord Hastings may have benefited us. It is, however, not true that we derived all our means of existence from his conduct towards the Press: unless his abstaining from an unjust act can be so deemed. If our Banishment were really called for by the exigency of the case, and demanded by the interests of the State; and if, in carrying it into effect, he could benefit the country without violating any principle of law or equity, he would no doubt have done it: His refraining from the exercise of such a power showed, however, that he thought he could not justify himself to his country or to posterity for such an act, without a strong case of danger to the State being made apparent; and no such danger existing, as subsequent events have fully shewn, he would have violated every principle of law and equity in banishing a man without trial for exercising that scrutiny to which he had himself invited him. His public professions to the world were on record:—and they were never formally or publicly revoked: so that the greatest inconsistency must have attached to any violent and extrajudicial measures of a Statesman professing publicly one set of opinions, and acting privately on diametrically opposite ones. That inconsistency Lord Hastings had sufficient penetration to see; and deeply as some of his recorded sentiments on the Press at different periods are at variance with each other, this power of Banishment without Trial was fortunately for his reputation never exercised. If Lord Hastings had firmly and steadily maintained the sentiments on Public Scrutiny avowed by him in June 1819, the losses sustained by Mr. Buckingham thro' the Madras Postage interruption would never have occurred:—the loss sustained by the Costs of Acquittal in the United Secretaries' Prosecution, would never have happened;—and the still heavier Costs of the Criminal Information would never have been incurred; for these were all so many punishments for daring to indulge that public scrutiny which it was said to be so salutary for Supreme Authority to have exercised on it: tho' if this Supreme Authority had been known steadily to maintain that doctrine (which on the contrary it since appears that it had long abandoned), not one of those events would probably have transpired. Mr. Buckingham's means of existence have been obstructed, retarded, and lessened by these causes: and we know of nothing to set off as even a counterbalance to them; so that it is the very reverse of the truth to say we owe all that we possess to Lord Hastings. It would be more accurate to say that we owe it to hard labour, great perseverance, and unshaken constancy, ably and efficiently supported by the honorable and generous feeling of a high-minded and spirited community of Englishmen, who have befriended and assisted us in proportion to the violence with which it appeared to them that

we were borne down and opposed. To them, therefore, we are justly grateful; and the more so because we know that they acted on principle; and because we are persuaded that the longer and more furious the clamour and cry of proscription may rage against us, the more firm and more numerous will be the supporters of our cause. The assertion that we are now supporting a family in affluence for the first time, we suppose even JOHN BULL will admit to be a piece of private history entirely, and not at all connected with the public principles of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL. We shall first say, that this is not true, as we have lived in as much comfort in England as we have ever lived in India; secondly, that it is no man's business except our Creditors, whether it be true or not; thirdly, that if true, it must be very creditable to our talents to spring from poverty to affluence by means of these alone; fourthly, that every man must be affluent for the first time, if he be ever affluent at all; and fifthly, that while in this country we see men living in affluence upon the money of others, which must apply to every man in debt, from the Governor General down to the youngest Writer in the Service, it is an unusual degree of praise to distinguish us from most others by saying that we never attempted to live in affluence until we had the means of supporting it entirely out of our own gains. As to the source from which such gains are derived, we can honestly say that there is not one individual in the world, be he who he may, who takes less from others against their inclination than we do. The Great Men of the Earth are paid by taxes often wrung from a suffering people against their will; but he who lives by the labour of his own hands has nothing to reproach himself with on this score; and though our whole income is made up of the sums received from the community at large, yet it is a pleasing reflection to us (of which many cannot boast) that no man is compelled to contribute a single shilling to that income either beyond his means or contrary to his inclination to afford. On that head therefore we are quite content.

2d.—If insult had been the return which Mr. Buckingham had made to Lord Hastings and to every other person who had ever done him acts of kindness, either those persons cannot have perceived it, or their kindnesses would have been at an end.—But it is not true. Lord Hastings is not the man to pass by an insult without making the offerer of it feel his sense of it; and he has too much experience of public matters to construe public comment on his public deeds, into an insult, in the sense in which the Writer of the Letter would seem to mean. As to others, we have to boast of acts of kindness every day from one quarter or another; but if we had returned only insults for favours, we should long ago have been deserted by all the world, who are too little prone to Christian forbearance to put insults into their pockets and still befriend the person who perpetually insults them.

3rd.—If Lord Hastings's opinions regarding the value or utility of a Free Press in India had changed since his Reply to the Madras Address, frankness and candour would enjoin it on him as a duty to others as well as himself that he should have publicly avowed such change, and suffered no one to remain in error on so important a point. But it is quite untrue to say that Lord Hastings abstained from noticing any breach of the Restrictions in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and that he never, by any act or deed, interfered with Mr. Buckingham's Press: because the Records of the Chief Secretary's Office will shew a dozen Letters in which direct interference with Mr. Buckingham's Paper is made, because of alleged breaches of these Restrictions, from the comments on the Madras Government in 1819 and 1820, down to the Letter supposed to reflect on the late Bishop, in June 1821, and the last order to obey every official injunction regarding the Press, whether past or future, on pain of immediate Banishment, written in September, 1822.

4th.—It is also most untrue to say we have constantly quoted parts of Lord Hastings's Reply to the Madras Address in praise of Free Discussion, pointedly omitting the words "to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned."—These

words form a part of the quotation in every instance that we remember of the sentence to which they belong being quoted; and we are positively certain that they were never designedly omitted. But of what force are they?—since Lord Hastings immediately after uttering them, said,—“The seeing no necessity for such invidious shackles induced me to break them;” and that such necessity never did arise may be inferred from his never having put the shackles to which he referred (those of the Censorship) on again. The remark therefore about such omissions is as absurd as it is untrue.

5th.—All we have to say on this head, is, that if what the Writer asserts of us could be proved, he would have been too happy to do so: but if he cannot prove it, he ought to have held his tongue. It is no great reproach to a man to say that he manages his *private affairs* well; but this is professedly what JOHN BULL, nor any other person either has or ought to have any thing to do with: and the sale of Mr. Buckingham's Shares and the payment of his Bills will only go on the faster from these attempts to stop them: but certainly, the man who has property at stake and bills due to him, would be the very last, on the common principle of self-interest, to wish the country desolated with blood, ravaged with flames, or sent to the depths of the ocean; these would be great obstacles to the making of any man's fortune: but, like other charges, the folly of this is equally as manifest as its wickedness.

6th.—We have already refuted this charge more solemnly in another place; but we protest here also against such an influence. We appealed to the Army not to be led away by the clamour against a Free Press to abandon us whom they had long supported; and asked them to follow the sentiments of their distinguished Chief: and we have yet to learn that calling on men to follow the opinions of their Leader, is asking them to array themselves against him. None but a Tauric skull could ever have contained so absurd a deduction.

7th.—To the mere assertion that we have deceived *every body*, including the whole Indian Public, we can only say, that they have not yet found us out; and that we must be gifted with more than mortal skill, to sit in our closet and by the mere power of the pen deceive some thousands of readers every day into a belief of what has no foundation. What an advantage would it be to the Proprietors of the BULL if they could light on so clever and deceptive a person. Their *private affairs* might also prosper, their shares sell, and their bills be paid; but, alas! no one is deceived by the BULL or its writers, and it is therefore that we maintain our ground and stand firmer and firmer in proportion to all their attempts to move us. The difference therefore amounts to this: that while we deceive every one, they only deceive themselves!

8th.—When the Travels in Palestine were issued, every Subscriber was offered the option to take the Work at the original price or withdraw his Subscription altogether; the *meanness* therefore amounted to the act of receiving what had been originally fixed, and what every one was given full liberty to pay or not, just as he chose!

9th.—It was an ill-chosen moment for those who affected to respect the private feelings of others, to revive the subject alluded to in the paragraph corresponding with the number of this reply to it;—but as no feelings of delicacy could restrain the mention of it on the part of our accusers, we should be wanting in justice to ourselves if we suffered any consideration to prevent our saying that the assertion of our having made an Apology is most grossly untrue. It is sufficient to refer to the printed Statement of this unpleasant affair, signed by the respective Seconds, and admitted to be correct by the Principals themselves, to shut for ever the mouth of calumny on such a subject. Delicacy forbids our saying more than that we regret that this subject should ever have been revived, and that no provocation but that of a direct mis-statement of facts should ever have induced us even to make allusion to an event that ought to have been buried in oblivion by men of all parties, and which none can regret more sincerely than we have always done.

10th.—If Lord Hastings were the *soul of honor*, he could not have condemned any man on ex-parte evidence. He received and read the BULL, and FRIEND OF BANKERS; he did not receive or read the JOURNAL, unless it was secretly, as many others do, who affected to follow Lord Hastings's example, when the JOURNAL was discontinued at Government House in 1821, because it spoke with the detestation it deserved of the cruel persecution of the late Queen. But at all events, knowing the use which could not fail to be made of the erasure of any name from a Government House List,—knowing also, that the most intimate friends of the Accused remained still his friends, associates, and defenders,—and above all, knowing that Mr. Buckingham had summoned his Accusers to the Tribunal of the Law, and dared them to the proof,—he ought rather to have suffered his right hand to be cut off, than have permitted it to stamp a man as condemned, under such circumstances as these. But we do not believe the fact: and no man who thinks Lord Hastings possessed a soul of honor can for a moment credit so dishonourable a prejudgement, and so unjust a step as this of secretly consigning a man, against whom nothing had been proved, to all the injury that the influence of his marked and pointed condemnation would be calculated, in the minds of many to attach to him.

11th.—It may be an easy task for a person in the dark to call on others to point the finger of scorn and reprobation on any known individual:—but the question naturally suggests itself. Why does not the scorner set an example in his own name and with his own person? If it be so honorable a work to hunt down any one man, why do not the hunters boldly tell their intended victim who they are, and where they are to be met with, face to face? It is consistent enough in them to call us a daring incendiary; but why do they not come forward and prove it? It is easy enough to call us Suborners of Sedition; but no one will believe this unless such a charge is substantiated; and if this could be done, the victory of our opponents would be complete; but they have not a shadow of proof to adduce, and therefore they remain in secret. The public of India have been called on for these several months past, not to uphold us any longer; and if they considered us the artful, daring, and unprincipled Adventurer which is pretended, they would no doubt have attended to the call; but they show by their continued support that they do not believe the allegations: nor could they, without a practical libel on the Government of the country as well as themselves, believe that we had outraged every authority and every sentiment which honorable men are bound to respect. If we had done this, the Law would long ago have visited us with condign punishment, and the community at large abandoned us to our fate. But neither of these results have yet occurred, and the necessary inference is that the charges are unfounded in truth.

LETTER OF A CENTURION.

The next point in the Correspondence of the BULL worth noticing in this Week's Reckoning, is some portions of the long Letter of “A CENTURION” in the Paper of the 22d instant. As usual, this Letter had been ushered in for days before with certain “NOTICES” to excite interest and curiosity, and at length when it appeared, the following commendation was given as a Preface to it by the approving Editor.

“We trust our Correspondents will excuse us, but we very *earnestly* entreat of them to peruse the Letter signed “CENTURION” in this days paper, and to follow not only the advice, but the *EXAMPLE* of THAT WRITER.—Certain we are that the PRINCIPLES to which we are opposed can never stand the test of fair examination, and our correspondents must see that our opponent invariably shelters himself from the attack under the plea of personality, which however unfounded, he only needs a shadow of appearance of, to profit by.”

In consequence of this *earnest intreaty*, (tho' it might be regarded as an indication of the Editor's belief that CENTURION stood sadly in need of such a puff, and that without it, few persons would trouble themselves to look at it at all,) we turned to the Letter, and found in it the following *ingenious* discoveries of this ally of the BULL.

1st.—That the CALCUTTA JOURNAL and its Editor being now in the zenith of public and private estimation, it was certainly an injudicious moment to enter on any strictures tending to question the validity of their claims to this "well-earned fame;" but that silence might argue a supine indifference to the best interests of society; and therefore, however reluctant, this new Champion entered the lists to combat the "licentiousness of a free press."

2nd.—That the extensive circulation of the JOURNAL does not surprise him; as it arises from the same cause as the extensive sale of all those Radical prints—the SCOTSMAN, TIMES, and others—at home.

3rd.—That tho' the FRIEND TO BANKES had laboured with a triumphant, but not immediate success; yet, while we had such men as SEMPRONIUS, NIGEL, CIVILIS, FABIUS, COMMON SENSE and others in India, no apprehension of danger from the JOURNAL need be entertained; as these men would supply the antidote, which would neutralize if not effectually eradicate the poison.

4th.—That the Editor of the JOURNAL possessed a certain kind of talent with which he was able to mislead his readers and make the worse appear the better reason.

5th.—That Mr. Buckingham's Defence being published on a Sunday, was a piece of practical infidelity which the writer could hardly have given credence to; and that without further reference to the subject, those who had any reverence for that day ought not to have read it then, nor ought they "by any subsequent perusal" to countenance the profanation which necessarily attended its issue on that day, when we have the command of a Holy God to do no manner of work, which in the very lowest acceptation implies rest from every secular occupation."

6th.—That the night of darkness being now gone by when the Sabbath was only recognised by the union flag, there are happily now many who having derived their notions of religion from an uncorrupted fountain—the Bible—are in no danger of being misled by the miserable ethics of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, but that it is nevertheless the duty of all good men to follow the example of CENTURION, in neither receiving nor reading that Paper; and that if this were done, the system which has been adopted by the sale of Shares would be insufficient to give it stability.

7th.—That the system of debate and strife is too useful to the interests of the JOURNAL, and too congenial to the spirit of its Conductor, to be permitted (by him) to subside.

8th.—That the "Men in Masks" are right in not giving up their names, since they may see what would be the probable use made of them, by the reflections attempted to be cast on Mr. Edmonstone, to depreciate a man who carried home with him so large a measure of the affection, honor, and admiration of the Indian Community.

Thus far CENTURION, who will be as easily disposed of as SPECTATOR, and we shall follow the same method of reply in numerical order.

1st.—It is quite correct that the JOURNAL is in the zenith of its popularity; but the means taken by CENTURION to lessen it, are the most unpromising that could have been resorted to. It is chiefly because of the long and continued system of opposing it by declamation instead of argument, that it has reached its present pitch; and tho' a total change of policy on the part of its opponents, by either praising it or remaining silent, might bring it a little lower in the scale of general estimation, it is quite certain that the very causes which have contributed so largely to its popularity, namely the efforts made in the BULL to counteract it, are the last from which any hopes are now to be entertained. If writing could have put down the JOURNAL, it would have been annihilated long ago; but it produces quite a contrary effect, and the more the JOURNAL is written against the more it prospers.

2d.—We can only say that as long as the circulation of our Paper is unaided by official influence, and as long as every man is free to choose what Paper he will take in preference to another, extensive circulation is the fairest standard of popularity; and that the SCOTSMAN and the TIMES at home, as well as the JOURNAL

here, are only preferred to other Papers by the major part of the community, because they are supposed to be conducted with greater ability, and because they more frequently speak the general sentiments of the large mass of the people by whom they are read and supported.

3d.—It is certainly true that no immediate success has attended all the lost labour of "the Friend of Mr. Bankes"—and that as far as injury to the CALCUTTA JOURNAL by defaming its Editor was his object, never was there a more signal failure in the history of literary or personal controversies since the world began. But if it be true that there is no danger to be apprehended from the poison of the JOURNAL, as the names of the writers mentioned can provide sufficient antidote; then, it must be confessed, that all the clamour of the last four years has been idle noise, and that it must be absurd from henceforward for any one to talk of the dangers of a free or even a licentious Press.

4th.—If we really possess the certain kind of talent attributed to us, we must be reckoned among the most fortunate as well as the most gifted of men; for surely never yet did mortal continue to mislead a whole community against the influence of their own reason so long. JOHN BULL is not so happy, nor indeed are his colleagues; for besides being unable "to make the worse appear the better reason," they have the misfortune to make what to them appears the better reason, in the eyes of every one else seem the worse!

5th.—It is a new way of dealing even-handed justice, and quite worthy of the Tauric School, to say that if a Defence be issued on Sunday, no Christian should read it on that day; and because of the same reason, he should also abstain from reading it on any subsequent day. At this rate, the Defence could never be read at all; and such a result would no doubt serve the conscientious CENTURION's purpose extremely well, because the reading of that Defence, whether on Sunday or any other day, has convinced hundreds, of the integrity of that character which it is the object of the BULL and its colleagues to defame. But this cost of the sin of reading a man's Defence on a Sunday, (for it deserves no other name) comes with peculiar ill-grace through a Paper, the Editor, Printer, and all the Devils of which are engaged actually at work on every Sunday, preparing their Sheet of the following day! thus making a systematic breach of the sanctity of the Sabbath by "doing all manner of work,"—and much of it very dirty work too,—at the same time that the Editor, with singular blindness and hypocrisy, calls on others and earnestly entreats them not only to follow the advice but the example of CENTURION, while he is in the weekly practice of disregarding both, and that too for the purpose of sheer gain. This it is to be numbered among the "Pious and Orderly" in Calcutta, where it may be safely said there is more *earnestness* about religion, and less of the genuine practice of it, than in any City containing an equal number of Protestant Christians on the face of the globe.

6th.—If the night of darkness has passed away, and no danger is to be apprehended of any one being misled by the miserable ethics of the JOURNAL; then, we say again, wherefore all the noise and clamour against what it is confessed can do no harm? If CENTURION does not read the Paper, how can he comment as he does on its contents?—If he reads it, but does not receive it, then he enjoys an advantage gratis for which other people would be content to pay.—But if he neither reads it nor receives it, he is certainly quite unqualified to pass any opinion on the subject. No doubt, if every man would follow this example, the JOURNAL would soon be at an end; but as it has maintained its interest alone against every opposition for four years past, the sale of Shares will no doubt give it much greater influence and stability for the future, in which we see only matter of congratulation to ourselves, however painful it may be to those who have not the same bright prospects before them.

7th.—If the system of debate and strife be the only one by which the JOURNAL can exist, then the most effectual way to put an end to it would be to abstain from assisting in such debate; for it could not long maintain a controversy if no one opposed it,

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unless a strife might be maintained by one party only. Let the experiment be tried, and we shall be quite satisfied. There was a period when the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, INDIA GAZETTE, and HUKKARU, scarcely ever appeared without their daily tirade against the JOURNAL; this has ceased, however, for many months, and is never likely to be renewed; but the interests of neither of these Papers have suffered by this, as far as we are aware. Let the BULL and its colleagues try the same experiment; and as the opposition to the JOURNAL is now wholly and exclusively in their hands—they may put an end to that "debate and strife," by which CENTURION says we live, in a week at the farthest, by suppressing all allusion to the JOURNAL or its doctrines during that period, and their work will be done. If they furnish us, however, with food for that debate and strife, by which we live, instead of starving us out by their silence, they have themselves to blame for our prolonged existence, and for our daily growth in strength and vigour.

8th.—As to Mr. Edmonstone, on whom it is said we have cast reflections calculated to depreciate his character, we can only say, he may be the best man in the world, but his assertion that the avowed object of the Press of this country was to stimulate the Natives to follow the example of America, is both absurd and unfounded, and no respectability of character will make such an assertion true if it be really false. He may perhaps believe it; but he is, like many other good men have been, in error; and before he hazarded such an assertion he ought to have been fortified with irresistible proofs, instead of which he has not offered one. If such were the object of the Indian Press, it must have been known to the community here:—for such an incitement could not have been overlooked by every one on the spot. Yet there is no man in India who can show a solitary instance of that which Mr. Edmonstone would seem to insinuate was the constant and daily practice of the Indian Press; as if any man could be foolish enough to invite others to despoil him of life, property, and authority! We repeat, that Mr. Edmonstone may be one of the best men living, but he has stated what is not the fact, and in continuance of his error, drawn the most alarming conclusions from the most foolish and unfounded notions of a purely imaginary danger.

CHANGE OF OPINION RESPECTING LORD HASTINGS.

The next charge that is advanced against us is the alleged change of opinion and change of expression towards Lord Hastings, as quoted, from the JOURNALS of August and December, 1822, after a lapse of four months interval.

On this, we may say, that our change of opinion was conscientiously founded on change of conviction, from change of measures towards the Press. In August 1822, (we beg the reader will mark the dates), we believed firmly that Lord Hastings was as great a Friend to the Freedom of the Press, subject only to the Laws and a Trial by Jury as any man in India, and indulgently concluded that in all which indicated the reverse, there had been other agents at work.

The Honorable Douglas Kinnaird, in the debate at the India House on the 29th of May, in speaking on this subject, is reported in the Asiatic Journal for July 1822, (page 61) to have expressed himself to the following effect:—

"He thought, that the conduct of the Noble Marquis, in removing the restrictions from the press, entitled him to the gratitude of mankind. He cared not for what had since occurred, when he recollected that the Noble Marquis had deliberately, at the council table, sanctioned the removal of those restrictions. Urged on perhaps by women and priests, he might have committed himself with an individual; but he would appeal from the Marquis of Hastings, thus wrought on, to the Marquis of Hastings at the council table. He had there done an act which his subsequent conduct could not affect, he had granted a boon to the people of India which demanded their warmest gratitude."

This was precisely the feeling we entertained, and in the utmost sincerity of heart believed that Lord Hastings wished and intended that the Press should be subject only to that Tribunal, to which he had before sent us to answer for its alleged offences; and entertaining this belief, our praise was as sincere as it was consistent. In September 1822 (we beg again that the dates

may be observed) Lord Hastings gave his sanction to a Letter, which entirely subverted this belief, as the new doctrine it gave forth respecting the Freedom of the Indian Press was this,—"that if an Editor should venture to question the meaning of an Act of Parliament, or treat with disregard any official injunction, past or future, whether communicated in terms of command or in the gentler language of intimation, he would be immediately banished from the country, without a hearing, a trial, or defence."

Let any man contrast this with former professions on the same subject from the same source, and ask himself whether it was not sufficient to warrant an entire change of opinion; and whether the inconsistency, if any, is not on the part of the person who furnished the text, and not in his commentator?

All this is referred by the Editor of the BULL, to our doctrine, that "notions of Piety and Decency differ in every country and in every age"—which is to him quite incomprehensible, as many equally plain truths also appear to be. In his Paper of Wednesday, he, as usual, exults over our supposed defeat, and says that the JOURNAL is "reduced to such a state of apathy and supineness, that it is only occasionally he is favored with any development of its principles." We give him to-day a very striking proof of that apathy and supineness of which he complains! to digest as well as he may; and shall close our Week's Reckoning with a few plain illustrations of our meaning, as to "notions of Piety and Decency varying in every age and country," which we have set forth in the simplest manner, in the hope that even the simple intellect of JOHN BULL may, by twice or thrice reading it over, get a glimpse at least of its meaning, if he should not fully comprehend it.

VARIED NOTIONS OF PIETY AND DECENCY.

True Piety consists in acting at all times and in all places conformably to what the religious belief and conscientious feelings of the Individual may dictate as acceptable to his Maker. True Decency consists in acting at all times and in all places in such a manner as right feeling and good sense may dictate as not calculated to offend either God or Man. It is therefore quite as correct to talk of a pious Jew as of a pious Christian, and of a decent Actress as of a decent Quakeress; because, in its strict sense, Piety means only a sincere devotion to what the individual believes in his heart to be the true religion, and Decency means only that regard to propriety which induces the several persons to conform to what is proper to their rank and station in society, and suited to the time, place, and circumstances under which they are placed. The piety of the Jew, however, would be very different from that of the Christian; the former would hold it sinful to labour on the Sabbath, the latter would do more business on the seventh day than on any other; yet each would be piously and conscientiously adhering to their several opinions. So also the decency of the Actress would be different from that of the Fair Quaker; the former would be guilty of no indecency in playing Jane Shore, Ann Boleyn, Elvira, or even Grace Gaylove in the Review; but it would be highly indecent for a Quakeress, after speaking by supposed inspiration in the pulpit, to go on the stage and flirt with Captain Beaumgard.

Again, it is deemed by Bramins an act of the greatest piety for a son to set fire with his own torch to the funeral pile of his mother. A Christian, however, would think it the very foulest of murders for a son in England thus to destroy his parent with his own hands.

It is not deemed indecent among many uncivilized nations to dance naked; but the idea of such a practice at a Ball in Calcutta would fill every one with horror. In short, if the piety and decency of any act do not depend nearly as much on time and place as on the nature of the acts themselves, then there could be no good reason shown why Gentlemen, who are guilty of no indecency in shaving in their shirts and pajamas, should not also go to the Assembly in the same dress; no reason why Gentlemen who play at Five without some of their garments, should not retire to the Theatre in the same cool and unnumbered state;

no reason why the congregation returning from Church should not join a Dinner, Ball, and Masquerade on the same evening at the Town Hall: no reason why a Clergyman should not take his hookah into the pulpit, a Sportsman lay his bets on the altar, or indeed any other gross violation of propriety and decency be warranted, and civilized man by doing away all the distinctions for which we contend, be reduced to the condition of a savage and a brute.

There are some acts of course that can never be either pious or decent, let them be performed when and where they may; and some acts, the nature of which cannot at all be changed from virtue into vice, or vice into virtue, by any change of time and place, though they may be greatly modified by the circumstances under which they occur. Murder and Assassination nothing can justify: Theft no one presumes to warrant; Lying is always a vice: Hypocrisy (which is the continued practice of it) equally despicable; and backbiting and slander, particularly when secretly practised, always abominable. Yet it is wonderful how even all these, without exception, find excuses in the eyes even of Christians of the same age and country. Taking away a man's life secretly and with premeditated malice is condemned entirely; killing an intimate friend in a duel is however pardoned; and slaughtering whole hosts of men who never did us wrong, if the King commands it, makes a man a hero! yet the act (that of taking away the life which God alone can give) is in all cases the same: It is time, place, and circumstance, which alone make the difference between all these shades, constituting one a virtue and the other a vice—though all consist in spilling human blood. Robbery, if it be committed by one man on the property of another, is punished with death:—Monarchs, however, may rob their subjects—Priests may rob their flocks—and nations may rob each other, without being condemned, though the act (that of taking money from others against their will) is in all cases the same. It is time, place, and circumstance, which alone constitutes the difference. Lying, if it be in private life, and done for the purpose of injuring another, is universally execrated.—Lying, however, at Courts and in Palaces, and throughout the whole range of professional practice, and fashionable life, is practised with impunity. The loyal and devout may lie as much as they please, to praise the Great for virtues which they do not possess:—the Great also may lie with the best grace, and make a thousand promises, only to disappoint the hopes of those who rely on them. The Sportsman who bets—the Lover who flatters—the Woman of fashion who paints—the Novelist who imagines—the Poet who creates—the Politician who predicts—the Barrister who pleads—the Doctor who prescribes—the Merchant who speculates—and the Tradesman who puffs, may and do all practice daily and hourly deceptions, and endeavour to cause others to believe what at the time they know is not strictly true; yet there is every possible shade of this crime, from the "White Lie," as it is called, of a "harmless joke," down to the "Black Lie" of a known and wilful calumny against another for the purpose of effecting his ruin. They have all one common characteristic, in being destitute of Truth; but it is time, place, and circumstance, which makes the difference, and constitutes a Fiction or Fable for the benefit of mankind a virtue, and a Fabricated Falsehood for the injury of another a vice.—Hypocrisy, again, which is made up of perpetual and systematic deception, is denounced by every one, though it is almost universally practised, from the Duke or Marquis who wears the most polite aspect and uses the most pressing solicitations and complimentary phrases to persons whom he wishes a hundred miles off, down to the ordinary classes of life, who receive their neighbour's visits with great cordiality, and when they are gone talk of the plague of being bored to death with the calls of the very persons they before expressed themselves so happy to see! Backbiting and Slander is one of the most odious of vices, and there is nothing which Christianity more pointedly or explicitly condemns. And yet, strange to say, we are in the pages of the *JOHN BULL*, almost every day, persons who rant about Religion, Social Order, and Piety, as if they were the purest of their race, persons who affect horror at reading a Defence attempting to establish Innocence in opposition to a charge of Guilt, persons who in

short seem to live and breathe only for holy purposes, backbiting and slandering, reviling and defaming; denouncing and proscribing an Individual, to whom they are afraid or ashamed to avow themselves, with all the rancour of Demons rather than the meekness and charity of Christians as they profess to call themselves.

Need we cite any further illustrations of this common truism, that Virtue and Vice, Piety and Decency, are all more or less dependent on time, place, and circumstance? and that the notions of these differ in every age and country? It would be a waste of words to say more on so plain a subject. But that we may leave nothing un replied to, we shall add, that there is as much of falsehood as disingenuousness in the assumption of the *QUARTERLY REVIEWER*, who says, not only that we considered Piety and Decency as mere matters of local fashion and convention; but that, "if the reigning taste did not revolt at it, we held an author justified in disregarding both." We never said or meant any thing like it: indeed the paragraph which called forth this Criticism went to say exactly the reverse: for the sense of it was this: that there were certain pictures of the profligacy prevailing at Jerusalem which it was desirable for the sake of truth to publish: and that the Author considered he might do so, without violating either propriety or decency according to his notions; but that as he knew other persons might think differently, and as he had the greatest desire neither to shock the prejudices of any one class nor offend the delicacy of another, he hoped, if he had described what others might think better suppressed, they would attribute it to his want of information as to the limits established by the reigning taste, rather than to a disregard of them on the part of the writer. The whole sum and substance of the paragraph indeed went to evince an unusual regard and deference to the public feeling as to propriety and decency. Instead of a contempt for either: and the rapid sale of the First and Second Edition of the Book, as well as the favorable Reviews of it from all parties except the *QUARTERLY*, shows that we estimated the public feeling rightly, and that at home, as well as here, we have public approbation in our favor.

ANOTHER EASY VICTORY.

We must wind up this long Account, with an exquisite piece of self-congratulation from the *BULL* of yesterday, which almost surpasses any thing we have seen even in that Paper. Though the Public have not listened to his appeal; though the Civil Service are deaf to his entreaties; though the Army reject his admonitions with scorn; though he knows and admits that our circulation continues as extensive as before; and though every portion of the accusations which his pages have contained against us, has been disproved and refuted over and over again; this incomparable and unparalleled Genius talks as complacently of his "easy victory" as if all India had deserted us, and joined themselves to swell his triumph!—But we must give it in his own words.

"When we pledged ourselves to expose the hollow principles "on which the CALCUTTA JOURNAL has been conducted, we hardly imagined we should obtain an easy a victory!! On the political side of the question we knew well that not a single stand could be made," &c. &c.

Here is an instance of blindness and self-delusion, which we should think quite unparalleled in the history of controversy, either in this country or in any other. With a knowledge that the principles of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL are those entertained and supported by three times the number of persons that support those of the *BULL*; with a conviction that after four years of controversial warfare the principles of the JOURNAL are more extensively popular than ever; with an assurance that we have not only made a stand against those who have attempted to write us down, but hitherto maintained a successful stand against all other methods pursued for our destruction; with a knowledge that several Newspapers have sunk into annihilation since the JOURNAL appeared, and that as many Editors have retired from the *BULL* in succession, while all the rancour and virulence which has marked the reign of its present Conductor has utterly failed in

effecting the purpose it aimed at;—with a knowledge of all these facts, now to raise a cry of victory is about the most ridiculous of all the ridiculous things we could have imagined. If this be victory, we wish our enemies a continuation of it; and when we next take up our pen to notice them—which may be in another week hence, or perhaps a month, as may suit our convenience and our leisure—we shall be glad to see the same kind of victory still on their side; while, for our portion, we shall be more than content with a succession of such defeats as those we have lately had the happiness to sustain.

Selections.

Madras, January 9, 1823.—The weather at the Presidency notwithstanding the lateness of the Season has been far from settled for some days past, and the Surf so extremely high, as to prevent communication with the Shipping in the Roads; the wind at Madras however has not been sufficiently boisterous to occasion this, but we fear bad weather has prevailed at no great distance—This interruption of the communication with the Roads it is expected will occasion some delay in the sailing of the *ACTIVA*. The Surf was low yesterday, and the communication with the Shipping again opened.

THE BACHELOR'S BALL on Monday evening was most fully attended, and is considered to have been one of the most brilliant Private Entertainments given at the Presidency for years past.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Madras, January 10, 1823.—The Brig *RATTAMALLA* came in yesterday from Chittagong, which she left on the 1st instant, but none of the homeward bound Vessels have yet arrived.

The weather continues very unsettled for this advanced season of the year, and yesterday was quite a monsoon day. The few Vessels in the Roads, however, appeared to ride tolerably easy.

The *ALYONAH* has proceeded to Bombay.

Madras Spring Meeting.—The approaching Races excite the greatest interest in the Sporting world, and unusual sport is confidently and with reason expected, for already a greater number of fine horses have made their appearance in the field than we ever remember to have seen before on an Indian Course. We believe there are nine Subscribers for the first, and eleven for the second Maiden.

Bachelor's Ball.—Can any thing new be said of a BALL? We fear not, and we have long given up the attempt in describing the gay and brilliant scenes which occasionally enliven the dullness of an Indian life. But notwithstanding this difficulty which meets us at the outset, we must as faithful Journalists say something of this gay and festive meeting. In a confined state of society like this, cut off as we are from most of the refined enjoyments of our native Country, and dependent entirely upon ourselves for amusement, parties of the description we are about to notice are not only delightful to partake of, but they deserve to be ranked as public benefits. They are golden links by which Society is united as one family, and they create a kind and friendly disposition towards each other, which habits of seclusion and the dull tedium of ordinary life too often tend to weaken or destroy. Certainly if any thing could induce us to step out of the old beaten track of description of elegant arrangements, fashionable assemblage, delicious refectory, and such sort of nick nacks, it would be the recollection of the delightful entertainment which was given by the BACHELORS to their fair friends on Monday evening. But even here fancy will avail us little, and we shall best perform our duty perhaps by adhering to the ancient land marks laid down by hundreds of Editors before our time. It is a trite observation that has been often times made, that it is far more agreeable to be at a Ball than to describe one, and as all will admit that the actual enjoyment of pleasure is far more satisfactory than its subsequent relation, so it will be readily believed that it is much more easy to partake of festivities than to afford pleasure or satisfaction to others by any description of them—we subscribe most cordially to the truth of this, and feel it peculiarly appropriate on the present occasion, when the gay doings of the Bachelors Ball are still fresh in our recollection—in simple truth we are unable by any description of ours to do justice to them, and so we proceed without further apology to state that a more brilliant scene of gaiety and happiness has been seldom seen at this Presidency, than was exhibited on Monday evening. The entertainment was given at the Mansion of Mr. FANQUISH who kindly allowed the use of it for this occasion, and it is decidedly the best adapted for so large a party of any private House at Madras—Public Rooms also we have none, though we trust this will not much longer be a reproach to this flourishing Settlement. The approach to this fairy scene of pleasure was brilliantly illuminated, and the decorations of the Ball room were in the best taste. The visitors began to arrive soon after nine o'clock and before ten the room was crowded with nearly all the rank, beauty, and fashion of the Society. About this time the Ball was opened with a Country Dance, and with a degree of gloe and spirit

that could not be exceeded—it quickly gave way however to the more elegant and graceful variety of the Quadrille, and this in its turn was superseded by the Waltz and Spanish Dance. Quadrilles, however, were, as they deserves to be the favourites of the evening, and we were pleased to observe the introduction of several new sets of this charming Dance—they were in incessant demand and if we mistake not six different sets were danced in the course of the evening. It was only last cool season, we believe, that our gay friends of the City of Palaces boasted of having got up two sets of Quadrilles at their Public Rooms—we therefore congratulate our fair readers of Madras at the progress they have attained in this elegant accomplishment.

Soon after midnight the company adjourned to the supper Rooms, the arrangements for which were extensive and admirably ordered for the accommodation of the guests. It would be impertinent to dwell on the good cheer which was provided, but we may be permitted to say that the viands were uniformly of the best and most costly description. It had not been forgotten that the night was twelfth, night, and advantage was aptly taken of the occasion to scatter sugar'd motto's, which contained little elegant, witticisms and compliments to and on the fair spinsters who graced the Ball—some of them were peculiarly pleasant and created much amusement. After ample justice had been done to these restoratives of mind and body, the President, Mr. FANQUISH, proposed to drink the healths of Lady MURDO and Lady CAMPBELL, and those other Ladies who to the sorrow of the entertainers were unavoidably absent, which toast was most cordially received and drank with enthusiasm. Major HANSON then gave. "The Ladies who have honored us with their company" and as soon as the cheering and loud acclamation, which this gallant toast elicited, had subsided, the party again repaired to the Ball Room, when the Spanish Dance and Quadrilles were resumed with increased elegance and spirit, inasmuch that a stranger entering the room would have supposed that it was the commencement of the Ball, rather than an approach to the close of it. It was nearly four o'clock before the great majority of the Ladies thought of retiring, and even then they evidently lingered unwilling to quit the delightful scene of their pleasures. Nothing could exceed the polite attentions of the Stewards, every one appeared to feel perfectly at home, and cold constraint and formality were effectually banished to make room for ease, mirth, and gaiety. Upon the whole we never witnessed a scene of more pure and unmixed happiness, and we only regret that we have so seldom the task of noticing the pleasures of parties similar to the one we have thus hurriedly and imperfectly described.

The next public amusement will be the Play at the Pantheon on the evening of the 31st instant, for which we beg to bespeak the favourable consideration of our readers.—*Madras Courier.*

Letter from San Blas de California.—A friend has favoured us with the sight of a letter, bearing a recent date, from San Blas de California, which tends to confirm the truth of those our remarks. The letter is written by a nautical gentleman of very philosophical and observant habits, and who had the best opportunities for their indulgence from his locomotive situation, one day here, another day there, over a vast track, which afforded an opportunity of comparing the state of things generally in different parts of the great whole. "I have (he writes to his friend in Calcutta) got quite sick of these Revolutions; and though of course I cannot doubt that immense good, will spring from them in the process of time, still this close view of the details is destructive to all enthusiasm on the subject. There is so much selfishness and enmity, such a miserable want of knowledge and of all good taste or generosity, mixed up, too, with pride and jealousy, that the prospect is by no means agreeable when too near. At the distance you are placed, you do not see the bad faith and the personal defects of the men who rule affairs, and only look, as you ought to look indeed, at the results. In the first year I was on the coast, I engaged with great eagerness in all that was going on in public life; afterwards, however, I looked for amusement in more private walks. In this view nothing certainly could be more interesting than the station has been to me, especially as the accidents of the service threw me in the way of seeing almost all the coast within a short interval; an advantage which is considerable, inasmuch as comparisons are readily and more accurately made when the recollection is full of what one has recently witnessed. Thus I used to run in my ship from Chili to Peru in a week, or calling at the intermediate parts, in a fortnight, and then back again in three weeks, after having filled my imagination with what was to be seen in each place. I was also at Rio Janeiro and in the River Plate. The farthest South on the Western coast which I have reached, is the celebrated country of Aranco, which is still inhabited by the same unconquered savages as before. It is the fashion of writers to cry them up as being a highly civilized race of people, with a free government, and so on, with literature and a rude set of arts. This is all stuff—they are certainly bold fellows, but merciless and savage still in their proceedings. What they may be in theory I don't care about.—The Chilians are a fine people. Their climate is just sufficiently cold to give them a proper degree of bodily strength and with it a degree of mental energy which I have not seen in Peru. The effect of freedom upon them has been greater

then on any other part of the Continent that I have had an opportunity of seeing; and even during the short stay which I have made, I have been able to remark the strides which the mighty Giant can make in an emancipated society. Buenos Ayres, they tell me, is beginning to make similar advances; but at the time I was there, they had not yet fallen upon any means of establishing a permanent Government, and when there was a revolution every six weeks it was clear that no real progress could be made. Peru, I know only as a seat of war: at one part of a predatory buccaneering warfare, and at another of a regular system of blockade without an intrigue within. The imagination can conceive nothing more interesting than all this was to a person who from his situation could mix freely with all parties.—who could breakfast with Lord COCHRANE, dine with SAN MARTIN, and pass the evening at the Theatre with the Viceroy of Peru in Lima. I was so fortunate as to be actually in Lima when the Viceroy abandoned it, during the three days of interregnum and when SAN MARTIN entered it. There could be no finer moral experiment exposed to the notice of any one than this was, and the results were most singular. In a very general way I may merely tell you, that the women behaved better than the men, and the old men better than the young. I was a good deal at Lima and in different parts of Peru, but still feel quite in doubt as to the real character of the people. SAN MARTIN I take to be one of the ablest men in the field—possessed of a most enchanting address—a thorough master of intrigue—highly informed as to all that has passed in Europe and in these countries—resolute in his undertakings, and altogether immovable by ordinary motives. I do not think him avaricious; he may perhaps be cruel if insulted, but not from habit but from policy rather, and the fault of his blood. Don't you believe the nonsense of his want of courage: he has more civil courage than any man I ever saw. He asks advice of no one, and would dance the hornpipe under a load of responsibility, which would crush to the ground a thousand common men. He is clear sighted and calculating, but I fancy he calculates more upon the bad than the good which is in men; and has now probably lost the faculty of thinking well of any one, and would find himself foiled if he were accidentally to meet a thoroughly honest man whom he wanted to gain over. Lima is the fountain head of all falsehood, and you must receive with exceeding caution all that you hear from thence. Few people can have had more varied opportunities of seeing SAN MARTIN than I have had, and I don't think you are likely to meet with people moving from thence who can be so unprejudiced, or rather disinterested. After all I am really in a puzzle as to SAN MARTIN. I think he wishes to be King of Peru, and I think he will make not a bad one. A Despot he will be, certainly, but that is what they require in my opinion. He is a hundred degrees above every other man in the country, and would readily govern it by the sheer force of his superior power; but I doubt if he have sufficient moderation. I fear also that he does not stick to the truth. He says things which he means—but when he happens to change his meaning, he makes no ceremony of forgetting his promise. So far he is regal: but upon the whole I think he will put that country to rights, and that it will flourish under him.

"Guaquil is a mere humbug, and must very shortly merge in one or other of the neighbouring great Powers—Peru or Colombia. Panama has hoisted BOLIVAR's flag. Of BOLIVAR I know but little—and that little being hearsay. I believe very little of it; in fact the most credulous man coming to this country would soon become a sceptic, for falsehood is the staple of it, BOLIVAR pretends to be unwilling to place or to have placed the Crown on his head!!

"The climate is against any great energy of proceeding, and the whole land is overshadowed by a black cloud of the grossest superstition; compared to which, any thing which I have seen in Hindoostan is rational. In the countries to the South it is not so, and the power of the Church having been there fairly broken, the light from the clear sky has shone upon them; but as yet here all is night. Skilful men may take advantage of the obscurity, establish themselves upon the throne, and afterwards set about to enlighten the land. In the mean time, one has nothing to do but to put on a night cap and sleep with the rest, or wear a little gold cross at the breast; go to mass, and thump one's bosom with as much exactness and devotion as any other idiot of the congregation."—*India Gazette*.

Stations of Fessis in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23, 1833.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDRITHAM.
Kedgeres.—LARKINS, and CARRAIS, (Arab), outward-bound, remain.
New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, MAR CHICKENS of ELY, WINCHLARA, and WARREN HASTINGS.
Sauger.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.), ROSALIA, (P.), and LUX, (P.) outward-bound, remain.—APOLLO, gone to See.—MELLICKELBURN, outward-bound, remains.

Thermometer at Ootacomond.

Register of the Thermometer at Ootacomond on the Nigherry Mountains, For the Month of December, 1832.

| Date. | Morning. | | | | Noon. | | Afternoon. | | Evening. | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 6 o'clock in the Pendell. | 6 o'clock in the Air. | 9 o'clock in the Pendell. | 9 o'clock in the Sun. | In the Pendell. | In the Sun. | 3 o'clock in the Pendell. | 3 o'clock in the Sun. | 6 o'clock in the Pendell. | 6 o'clock in the Air. |
| 1 | 54 | 49 | 50 | 58 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 51 |
| 2 | 54 | 49 | 50 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 50 |
| 3 | 52 | 48 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 58 | 57 | 52 | 55 | 52 |
| 4 | 54 | 50 | 56 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 60 | 55 | 52 |
| 5 | 54 | 50 | 56 | 62 | 59 | 69 | 58 | 62 | 52 | 48 |
| 6 | 52 | 45 | 58 | 62 | 59 | 67 | 58 | 60 | 54 | 52 |
| 7 | 50 | 45 | 55 | 60 | 57 | 62 | 57 | 58 | 53 | 49 |
| 8 | 48 | 42 | 55 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 50 |
| 11 | 51 | 46 | 56 | 64 | 58 | 60 | 52 | 57 | 49 | 49 |
| 12 | 48 | 40 | 52 | 61 | 59 | 68 | 57 | 57 | 48 | 44 |
| 13 | 48 | 40 | 55 | 62 | 57 | 62 | 57 | 58 | 49 | 46 |
| 14 | 50 | 52 | 55 | 61 | 57 | 60 | 57 | 58 | 50 | 49 |
| 15 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 49 |
| 16 | 52 | 50 | 55 | 59 | 57 | 61 | 57 | 58 | 52 | 50 |
| 17 | 52 | 50 | 55 | 61 | 57 | 67 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 52 |
| 18 | 54 | 51 | 56 | 64 | 58 | 69 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 52 |
| 19 | 54 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 59 | 63 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 49 |
| 20 | 54 | 51 | 60 | 62 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 50 |
| 21 | 54 | 52 | 57 | 61 | 59 | 62 | 58 | 58 | 55 | 51 |
| 22 | 52 | 49 | 57 | 62 | 59 | 64 | 57 | 57 | 50 | 49 |
| 23 | 52 | 44 | 55 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 55 | 58 | 51 | 42 |
| 24 | 54 | 44 | 55 | 60 | 59 | 63 | 53 | 58 | 52 | 50 |
| 25 | 44 | 36 | 57 | 62 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 59 | 50 | 44 |
| 26 | 42 | 32 | 56 | 62 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 59 | 50 | 44 |
| 27 | 50 | 47 | 57 | 67 | 60 | 67 | 59 | 60 | 54 | 49 |
| 28 | 54 | 47 | 59 | 67 | 60 | 69 | 59 | 61 | 54 | 49 |
| 29 | 53 | 45 | 57 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 58 | 60 | 54 | 50 |
| 30 | 53 | 47 | 57 | 64 | 59 | 67 | 58 | 60 | 54 | 51 |
| 31 | 53 | 46 | 47 | 62 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 59 | 49 | 42 |

REMARKS.

December 1. Fair high wind from the N. E.—2. Slight shower, wind abated.—3. Rain at intervals.—4. Ditto, p. m. fair.—5. Fair, clear weather.—6. Beautiful day, a few drops of rain, p. m.—7. Ditto ditto.—8. Ditto ditto.—9. Ditto ditto.—10. Ditto ditto.—11. Ditto ditto, light wind.—12. Ditto, frost for the first time this season.—13. Ditto, ice 1-inch in thickness.—14. Ditto, no frost.—15. Ditto ditto.—16. Ditto ditto.—17. Ditto ditto.—18. A fine shower, 3 o'clock p. m.—19. Fair, atmosphere heavy.—20. A few drops of rain, p. m.—21. Drizzling rain, p. m. fair.—22. Fair weather, with a light wind.—23. Ditto ditto, evening still.—24. Ditto, with a slight frost.—25. Frost, ice 6th of an inch in thickness.—26. Ditto, ice 1-inch thick.—27. No frost, very pleasant.—28. Ditto ditto.—29. Fair, slight frost.—30. Ditto, no frost.—31. Ditto. Settling in for a strong frost apparently.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Jan. 24 | Flora | British | J. Sheriff | Rangoon | Jan. 2 |

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| Jan. 23 | Volunteer | British | T. Waterman | Persian Gulf. |
| 23 | Tiger | British | R. Brash | C. of Good Hope |

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 24, 1833.

| | BUY. | SELL. |
|--|----------|-------|
| Remittable Loans, | Rs. 23 0 | 22 8 |
| Unremittable ditto, | 14 12 | 14 4 |
| Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 29th of June 1832, | 26 0 | 25 4 |
| Ditto, for 15 Months, dated 29th of April, 1832, | 25 0 | 24 8 |
| Bank Shares, | 6300 | 6300 |
| Spanish Dollars, per 100, | 206 0 | 205 8 |